The Post.

SINGLE COPY, ONE YEAR $1.25} PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1884. } IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER $1.00.

T MAY BE THURMAN

is Friends Victorious at Columbus Yesterday

d a Follower Says He Will Control the Delegates Next Month.

e Noble Old Roman to Be There Himself.

ouri Choses a Cleveland Delegation to Chicago.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

BUS, O., June 25.—This has y of great political excitement. cracy of the State have met and eir enthusiasm for the old the party in applause that has uany a throat hoarse. If there o be a disposition to relegate l wheel horses of the Demorear ranks, it did not appear lection of Judge Thurman, Ward and ex-Lieutenant on the delegate ticket is ation of the element e election af John delegate-at-large

URMAN.

s result was proaching a was some when the onvention, naturally alry for a n's name became alseats and d shouted physical a grand ich those to him Convenification nly one roached eorge L. nt to the ination of heer following the amendpted without resolution was discussion, in was opposed ried off the ft to vote as is generally of affairs the vail.

ELEGATION.

large are Thury-eight district enty-six will are the figures it is true, but by unprejutially correct. o small am- ject

is

elect the

Thurman as highly nburst of

GS.

g Till-

an

n-

and we indorse the action of the Democratic members in Ohio in their efforts to accomplish this result.

Fourth—The Democratic party is, and always has been, opposed to sumptuary legislation and unequal taxation in any form, and is in favor of the largest liberty of private conduct consistent with the public welfare and the rights of others, and of regulating the liquor traffic and providing against the evils resulting therefrom by a judicious and properly graded license system.

HOADLY INDORSED.

Fifth—That we commend the action of the Democratic Legislature in its abolition of the contract labor system and its reform of prison management, and we indorse the Legislature and executive in their economical and wise administration of the affairs of the State.

Sixth—The protection of the Government is due to all American citizens, native and foreign born, abroad and at home.

Seventh—We reaffirm the resolutions of the State Conventions of Ohio in 1880, 1881 and 1882, and of the Democratic National Convention of 1872, 1876 and 1880, demanding a thorough reform and purification of the civil service, and charge that the Republican party has violated every pledge it has heretofore given for the reform thereof, and has failed during its long administration of the Government to correct even the most patent abuses, and we demand, therefore, a change of the executive administration of the Government itself, as the reform first necessary (as made more manifest by the Star route trials and other iniquities), thereby ousting the corrupt rings confederated to protect crime and prevent the punishment of criminals, and by so doing making it possible to punish fraud and theft in the public service.

A radical free trade amendment to the platform, offered by Mr. Russell, of Cleveland, was voted down overwhelmingly. Congressman Converse offered the following in addition to the platform, which was adopted with great enthusiasm and no dissenting voice.

TILDEN DEMANDED.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that Samuel J. Tilden, who was once legally and fairly elected President of the United States, but defrauded of his office, should receive the unanimous nomination at the hands of the Democratic Convention which meets at Chicago, July 8th next.

M. J. Ryan, of Cincinnati, offered the following additional plank to the platform:

Resolved, That this convention instructs its delegates-at-large and requests the district delegates at Chicago to cast the vote of Ohio as a unit.

Mr. Ryan in a lengthy speech favored the resolution and was followed by Gen. A. J. Warner, who opposed the resolution in a strong manner. A call of counties was demanded on a motion to lay it on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 385; nays 225. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then adopted. The call of districts was next ordered for reports from members of the State Central Committee, delegates, alternates and electors from districts, as selected at the meeting held last evening.

DELEGATES-AT-LARGE.

After the announcement of district delegates the Convention proceeded to the election of delegates-at-large. The names of John R. McLean, of Cincinnati; Lieutenant Governor Warwick, of Massillon, and J. E. Powell, of Delaware, were presented with long speeches. At this point J. E. Seward, of Richland, moved a suspension of the rules to nominate General Durban Ward by acclamation. A call of the counties resulted—yeas, 484½; nays, 232½. Ward was declared a delegate amid the greatest confusion. The greatest excitement prevailed with the delegates all on their feet and the chair unable to proceed to business. A motion to suspend the rules and nominate John R. McLean by acclamation was followed by General A. J. Warner who moved to substitute the name of Allen G. Thurman. The Convention went wild over the name of Thurman, and a friend of McLean offered a substitute for all the previous motions that Thurman and McLean be declared delegates-at-large and a call of the committee was proceeded with, though with much difficulty, on account of the confusion. The call resulted—yeas 509, nays 208. Both men were then declared delegates. Hon. Jacob Mueller, of Cleveland, was nominated by acclamation as the fourth delegate-at-large.

ALTERNATES-AT-LARGE.

The following were selected alternates-large by acclamation: A. D. Marsh, of cer; Daniel Flannigan, of Delaware; H. Howard, of Clermont; Thomas , of Fairfield. General A. V. Rice, , and T. E. Powell, of Delaware, ted by acclamation electors-at-

cket was named as follows: State, James W. Newman, of renominated; Supreme Judge, n, of Lancaster; Member of Public Works, John H. Benawas. Adjourned.

TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

...—D. J. Dalton and Lewis G. Berd, Hamilton.

Second—J. J. Brady and J. C. Riley, Hamilton.

Third—R. J. Serg, Middleton, and Wm. Dechart, Lebanon.

Fourth—W. D. McKeny, Montgomery, and J. C. Turpin, Darke.

Fifth—M. D. Shaw, Anglaise, and Jacob Torbing, Hardin.

Sixth—To be elected at Ottowa June 26th.

Seventh—Samuel Hengh, of Hancock, and J. W. Norton, of Seneca.

Eighth—Charles Constantine, of Clarke, and J. H. Martin, of Greene.

Ninth—S. K. Donavin, of Delaware, and S. N. McCloud, of Union.

Tenth—Colonel Wm. E. Haynes, of Sandusky, and John H. McGee, of Ottawa.

Eleventh—J. C. Shoemaker, of Brown, and T. M. Deety, of Highland.

Twelfth—W. A. Hutchins, of Scioto, and B. Ellsberry, of Lawrence.

hirteenth—John G. Thompson, of Franklin, Chas. Rose, of Hocking.

ourteenth—J. G. Huffman, of Perry, and S. inbar, Gallia.

th—Geo. M. Jewett, of Muskingum, S. Brady, of Licking.

T. Alberson, of Ashland, and

ected June 26.

of Columbiana, and n.

rumbull, and T.

Summitt, and

W. Arm-

TS

Favor

Demortly latrm at his ut es- at of re nd he he n-

"OLD SADDLE BAGS"

The First Choice of the Indiana Democracy.

The Delegates From That State to Vote For Him as a Unit.

Yesterday's Convention Harmonious and Enthusiastic.

A State Ticket Nominated Which Will Insure Victory in November.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25.—The Democratic State Convention completed its work shortly after 1 o'clock to-day and adjourned *sine die*. The State has seldom seen a more enthusiastic or more harmonious gathering of Democrats. The leaders, whose counter ambitions have in the past so often threatened the success of the party, were united and worked together for a common cause. Senator Voorhees was permanent chairman of the convention; ex-Senator McDonald was indorsed for President; ex-Governor Hendricks was chosen delegate-at-large to head the Indiana delegation at Chicago and will place McDonald in nomination; Colonel Gray was nominated for Governor on the first ballot, while his chief opponent, Manson, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation. The present incumbents of the remaining State offices were renominated without opposition. As a whole the State ticket is an exceptionally strong one, and will bring success in November. The platform adopted, which is very long, arraigns the Republican party for its corrupt practices, both in State and Federal affairs. The plank indorsing McDonald was received with a tremendous outburst of applause which continued for fully a quarter of an hour, which showed that the Indiana delegation will stand by him until the last at Chicago.

M'DONALD INDORSED

And a Strong State Ticket Nominated in Indiana.

(By Associated Press.)

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 25.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, Chairman of the State Central Committee. McDonald was received with much applause. The call of counties showed all to be represented. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Allen, who asked the blessing of God upon the grand old Democratic party, which was greeted with cheers. Daniel W. Voorhees was elected permanent president. He made but brief remarks. The platform was read by Hon. W. H. English, as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of Indiana in convention assembled renews its pledge of fidelity to the Constitution and to the doctrines taught by the illustrious men who were its founders and illustrated it in their administration of government, and insist upon the honest and economical administration of public affairs, Federal, State and municipal. It will resist all efforts to deprive the Federal Government of any of its powers as delegate in the Constitution, and will maintain for the States and people respectively the rights and powers reserved to them in the Constitution. It condemns the corrupt and extravagant expenditures of public money that have prevailed at Washington during the rule of the Republican party.

Second—That such expenditures may be discontinued and cruel burdens removed from taxpayers we insist that Federal taxes be reduced to the lowest point consistent with efficiency in the public service, and we demand the revision and reform of the present unjust tariff. The Constitution of the United States, which is the only source of taxing power, confers upon Congress the right to establish a tariff for revenue, and as a just exercise of that power we favor such an adjustment of the provisions within the revenue standard as will relieve, as far as possible, the necessaries of life from the burdens of taxation, and derive the principal amount of revenue for the support of the Government, economically administered, from luxuries; and such tariff should be adjusted without favoritism, so as to prevent monopolies, and thus in effect, promote labor and the interests of the laboring people of the United States. We insist that the surplus revenue shall be faithfully applied to the payment of the public debt. When these revenue reforms shall have been accomplished the people may hope for economical and honest expenditures.

THE WORKINGMAN'S RIGHTS.

Third—The Democratic party being of the people and for the people, favors such legislation as will guarantee the broadest protection to the interests and welfare of the industrial masses. It recognizes the fact that the laborer is the producer of the wealth of the nation, and that laws should be so formed as to encourage and promote interest, progress and prosperity of each and every branch of industry. It favors the enforcement of the national eight-hour labor law, as also a reduction of the number of hours in a day's labor upon all public works—State and municipal. It favors the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics—State and national. It favors, as far as practicable, the use of prison and reformatory labor so as not to compete with the labor of honest citizens upon the outside. It favors the enactment of such laws as will prohibit the employment of children under fourteen years in manufactories, mines and work shops. It favors the passage of laws for the payment of labor in lawful currency instead of private and depreciated scrip, and that the mechanic shall be secured by a first lien upon work done for wages thereon performed. We demand the strict enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration, and such legislation by Congress as shall effectually prevent the importation of persons under the passage of the contract system, who are brought here with no purpose of permanent settlement or residence, a system which reduces the wages and deteriorates the character of our home industries. We recognize the right of all men to organize for social or material advancement; the right of wage workers to use lawful means to protect themselves against the encroachments of moneyed monopolies, and the right to fix the price for their labor commensurate with the work required of them, and we hold that every man has the right to dispose of his own labor upon such terms as he may think will best promote his interests and without interference by any other person. In relation between capital and labor the Democratic party favors such measures and policies as will promote harmony between them and will adequately protect the rights and interests of both. We deem it of vital importance that private corporations should be prohibited by law from watering their corporate stock.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to repossess itself of all public lands heretofore granted for the benefit of corporations which have forfeited by non-compliance with the conditions of the grant and should hold the same for the use and benefit of the people; that laws should be passed to prevent the ownership of large tracts of lands by corporations or by persons not citizens of the United States or who have not declared their intention to become such as provided by law, that Congress should forbid the purchase of public land in large bodies by any parties for speculative purposes, but should preserve the same as far as practicable for actual settlers, and to that end all subsidies of land as well as money to corporations and speculators should cease.

THE FRIEND OF THE SOLDIER.

The Democratic party is the friend of the soldiers, their widows and orphans. We favor granting of pensions to all soldiers suffering from disability incurred in the service in an army, of granting pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war, of equalizing the bounties and pensions to soldiers and pensions without limitation as to time, and of providing for the widows of all soldiers. We hold it to be the duty of our Government to protect in every part of the world all our naturalized citizens, including those who have declared their intention to become such according to our law, the same as we would our native born and to resist all improper claims upon them by Governments to which they no longer owe allegiance, and our sympathies are with all oppressed people in all parts of the world in all rightful and proper efforts to free themselves from oppression and establish free institutions based upon the consent of the Government.

The Democratic party demands reforms in the civil service that will again result in the employment of those only who are honest and capable, and that honesty and capability shall again be made a condition of public employment.

After reviewing State issues at great length the platform continues:

THE GREAT FRAUD OF '76.

The Democratic party demands a repeal of the laws enacted by the Republican party, designed to place the elections under Federal control in violation of the rights of States, and holds up for the detestation of the people the supreme fraud of 1876-7, by which the will of the people was set aside and usurpers were placed in the two most important offices of the country.

The Republican party stands arraigned at the bar of public opinion for its long and continued course of usurpation and misrule. It has disregarded the rights of the people and the States; it has held on to its ill-gotten power in defiance of the popular will by the corrupt use of money (especially in Indiana in 1880), and it has corrupted the public morals by elevating to high places men who are known to be dishonest, and has continued during a period of peace a system of high taxation, justified only by condition of the war in which it had its origin, and to furnish a pretext for its continuance has favored every extravagant appropriation of public money which is a burden on the people and which is a benefit only to those who share in the plunder. The remedy for these evils is the immediate change of administration. Let tax. at be reduced to the end that the money shall remain in the pockets of the people instead of accumulating in the treasury to tempt the cupidity of the venal and corrupt. Continuance of the same party or set of men in power consecutively for a great many years is naturally corrupting and not in accordance with the genius of our Republican institutions.

M'DONALD INDORSED.

The long continuance of the Republican party in power, now nearly a quarter of a century, has led to the Star route and other frauds and corruptions, frightful to contemplate, the full extent of which will never be known until that party is driven from power, which is now demanded by the best interests of the country, and we favor holding all public officers to strict accountability and their prompt and severe punishment for all thefts of public money and corrupt maladministration of office. Our confidence and esteem for Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, our great representative in the United States Senate, continues unabated, and we cheerfully greet him and his Democratic associates from Indiana in the house of Representatives with the plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful public servants." It will be the mission of the Democratic party to foster and build up all the great business and material interests of the country and to restore the Government to the purity of its earlier days. To successfully accomplish this a man should be placed in the Presidential chair in whom the business men of the country and the people have implicit confidence—a man fully endowed with the qualities desirable in the head of the great American Republic, a man with a pure and spotless personal and political record and always sound upon all the great questions of the times. We know Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, to be such a man and we respectfully present his name to the people of the United States as worthy to be their President, and we hereby instruct the delegates from Indiana to the Democratic National Convention to support his nomination for that high office as a unit and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

THE STATE TICKET.

The plank indorsing McDonald was loudly cheered. After the adoption of the platform, Isaac P. Gray, M. D. Manson and David Turpee were placed in nomination for Governor. On the first ballot Gray was nominated, receiving 699 votes, Turpee 233, and Manson 181. Manson made a speech saying that he had supposed a soldier of two wars would have received more consideration in a Democratic Convention, but he was satisfied, and moved that the nomination be made unanimous. In spirit he seconded in a brief speech. Colonel Gray responded at some length, arraigning the Republican party and discussing the Chicago platform. Several nominations were made for Lieutenant Governor, but all were withdrawn in favor of Manson, who was nominated by acclamation. W. R. Myers, of Maidson, for Secretary of State, James H. Rice, of Floyd, for Auditor, and John J. Cooper, of Marion, for Treasurer, were renominated by acclamation. For Reporter of the Supreme Court John W. Kern was nominated. For Judge of the Supreme Court of the Fifth district, J. A. S. Mitchell. For Superintendent of Public Instructions, John W. Holcomb. Convention adjourned at 1:39.

The State Central Committee held a meeting and organized by the election of Ebenezor Henderson, Chairman, and J. L. Riley, Secretary. The delegates to the National Convention held a conference and determined to do every thing possible to secure the nomination of McDonald, and adjourned to meet at Chicago Saturday July 5 for organization.

NEARLY COMPLETED.

The Arrangements for the Democratic Convention.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

CHICAGO, June 25.—The arrangements for the Democratic National Convention to be held here July 8th are being completed. Mr. F. H. Winston, of the Local Finance Committee, reports that $19,935 has been already raised, and it is expected that $4,600 or $5,000 more will be collected. This convention would be, he said, more expensive than the Republican one, on account of the changes in the hall, which will cost $3,000, and the fact that the city pledged to pay the expenses of the members of the National Committee while at the convention.

The Hall Committee have agreed upon what is known as the "side plan," which briefly consists of placing the stage—which is a small one, just large enough to hold the working officers of the Convention—on the west side of the hall, a trifle north of the middle. In front of the stage will be the press seats and behind these the seats of the delegates and behind them the alternates. These seats will all front the west and reach entirely across the hall. They will be fenced in on both sides from the seats for spectators, which will face them either to the north or south. The boxes will be taken out and accommodation made for 1,200 more people than the Republican Convention held, or 10,400 in all.

DISTRIBUTION OF TICKETS.

The matter of doorkeepers will be left entirely in the hands of Col. Bright, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Convention, and he will hire whomsoever he sees fit, but confine his appointments to no one class or locality. He will engage neither Pinkerton detectives nor city police, neither will he take all the doorkeepers from abroad, but will hire such men as he considers fit and honest enough to do the work. He is certain that he can so fix matters that no one will get into the convention who does not have a ticket.

In the matter of tickets the committee decided that there would be no attempt to number them and reserve corresponding seats. The experience of the Republican Convention demonstrated that this was impracticable. No more tickets, however, will be given out than there are seats. The Finance Committee represented that the Republicans had given out boxes and stage seats to subscribers to the fund, and thus raised money, and they were handicapped by the fact that at this gathering there would be neither stage seats nor boxes. In lieu thereof they asked that they be allowed 1,500 choice seats for distribution among the subscribers. This was refused, and 750 given to them. The same number, it was also decided, should be given to Mr. Gould for distribution among city and county officials, judges and other officers, making 1,500 tickets that will be set apart for local distribution.

HEADQUARTERS OF DELEGATIONS.

The choice rooms in all the hotels are engaged for delegations from the various States. Tammany Hall has secured half an entire floor at the Palmer House, and the Tremont and Grand Pacific are also booked way ahead. The sentiment here at present favors Cleveland and Hoadly as the winning ticket, a few, however, shouting for McDonald for second place. There was some talk of General Palmer for Vice President, but that gentleman having declared emphatically that he was not in the race and that his first choice for President was Cleveland will incline the Illinois delegation toward the reform Governor of New York. Information received from the South and West shows a swelling tide for Cleveland, and there is no doubt expressed here that he will be the choice.

Tickets at a Premium.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25.—Austin H. Brown, of this city, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Democratic National Convention, has already received and registered several hundred applications for press privileges. Those from daily papers alone equal double the space allotted for special reporting. Many who expect desk privileges must be disappointed, and will have to be satisfied with seats in the auditorium. Mr. Brown reports that at a meeting of the sub-committee, held in Chicago last week, it was decided that no clubs or associations will be admitted as such, and the members of such organizations must look to delegates for tickets.

Arkansas Democratic Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., June 25.—The Democratic Convention met at noon today. T. C. McRae was made permanent President, the order of business adopted and balloting for Governor began. John G. Fletcher, S. P. Hughes and Jacob Fralich were placed in nomination. Fourteen ballots showed little change, the closing ballot being Fletcher, 98; Hughes, 88; Fralich, 20; necessary to nominate, 108. Mention in the speeches of the names of Tilden and Hendricks and Cleveland and McDonald were received with great applause. Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Why Kelly Opposes Cleveland.

NEW YORK, June 25.—John Kelly made the following statement to-day in regard to Presidential names: "I am opposed to Governor Cleveland, but only because I believe there are other men better fitted to receive the nomination. I have been brought in contact with many people, both Republicans and Democrats, throughout the city. All express a wish that Bayard should receive the nomination. I hope so myself, and believe that if nominated he would be elected. The opposition to Bayard because of his so-called record is absurd. In fact, I think this 'bloody shirt' business is played out."

Ohio Second Amendment Advocates.

COLUMBUS, O., June 25.—The second amendment advocates held a State Convention to-day, formed a voters' union and adopted a constitution for permanent organization. The object is to hold together the second amendment voters in Ohio. The constitution provides a regular list of officers to be elected the last Wednesday in June of each year with a committeeman in each Congressional district. Hon. Mills Gardner was made President till the next regular convention.

Harmony in Florida.

PENSACOLA, June 25.—The Democratic State Convention organized with J. T. McClelland, permanent chairman. Every county was represented and perfect harmony prevailed. The first ballot for Governor resulted: General E. A. Perry, 95; General William Miller, 16; Samuel Pasco, 85 3-5; W. D. Barnes, 78 2-5; Blank, 1. Second ballot—Perry, 100; Pasco, 98 4-5; Barnes, 89 1-5; Blank, 2. Adjourned till to-morrow.

Cleveland His Choice.

WATERVILLE, ME., June 25.—The Democratic Third District Convention chose Benjamin Bunker delegate to Chicago. Cleveland is his choice for President.

THE HOCKING VALLEY STRIKERS

Hold an Enthusiastic Mass Meeting at Nelsonville.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NELSONVILLE, O., June 25.—The strike among the Hocking and Monday Creek Valley miners has assumed no new features yet. The miners had a large and enthusiastic mass meeting here to-day, about five hundred being present, representing all mines in this city and vicinity. The general sentiment was to hold out for the agreed price—seventy cents per ton for mining. If the railroad company had made a reduction in the freight rate to Columbus sooner the strike could have been avoided. The miners have almost the universal sympathy of citizens, who naturally dislike to see an attempt at reduction of wages. It is rumored to-day that several of Pinkerton's detectives, under the employ of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company, are in town, to watch the movements of the miners, but the report lacks confirmation. The miners desire only to gain their point. They do not want to see blood shed or destruction of property. The Delegate Convention of this district called a meeting at New Straitsville for Friday, the 27th. If necessary the miners of the State will be called out to assist.

Governor Hoadly an LL. D.

NEW HAVEN, June 25.—Yale to-day conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, and Ellis H. Roberts, editor of the Utica, New York, *Herald*.

SHRINKAGES DID IT.

The Banking Firm of M. Morgan & Sons,

One of the Oldest in New York, Compelled to Suspend.

The Liabilities Placed at Six Million Dollars.

A Heavy Load of Declining Stocks the Cause of the Failure.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, June 24.—Wall street was surprised this morning by the announcement of the suspension of Morgan & Sons, one of the oldest banking firms in the city. The house was a very conservative one, and had no dealings upon the Stock Exchange. The firm dealt principally in securities, being heavy holders of the bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande and other Western railroads, and the continued shrinkage in value of these securities is thought to have caused the suspension. Members of the firm state that the assignment was made in order to protect all creditors. Their liabilities are variously estimated at from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000, and it is not thought that they will resume, as the house fought against a suspension as long as possible, and only did so when it became an absolute necessity.

WHY THEY SUSPENDED.

An Associated Press dispatch says: The suspension is attributed to shrinkage in values of railroad bonds, principally the Denver and Rio Grande, of which they were large holders at high prices. Edward Morgan is expected from Europe in a few days. Their liabilities are mainly due on exchange, but they have no liabilities on the Stock Exchange. The members of the firm are large real estate owners, the New York Hotel being one of their holdings and it is believed their inability to realize on real estate is the immediate cause of their suspension.

HISTORY OF THE FIRM.

The house of M. Morgan & Sons has been in business in this city for thirty-five years. They came originally from New Orleans, and have always been correspondents of several London houses. They were rated at $1,000,000. The suspension is due to the shrinkage in values at the Stock Exchange. The firm was identified with the Denver and Rio Grande and the C. C. & I. C. R. R. Co. Henry Morgan was formerly a director of the Denver and Rio Grande. The house gained considerable notoriety for its opposition to the Pennsylvania Company some years ago in C. C. & I. C. litigation. Eventually the firm sold its holdings in C. C. & I. C. bonds, amounting to $400,000, at 129 after they had offered them at 109. This transaction was the talk of the street at that time. The house dealt extensively in exchange.

WHAT THE "POST" SAYS.

The *Post* says great surprise was created on Wall street this morning by the announcement that the banking house of M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 Wall street, had suspended. The house is one of the oldest banking firms in the city and was founded by the late Matthew Morgan fifty years ago. It was formerly known as Matthew Morgan & Sons. Through a brother of Matthew Morgan, it began with an extensive New Orleans connection, which it has always retained. The firm did a general banking business, and were interested in other enterprises, including, it is said, the cotton trade. Their standing in business circles was always very high. At the office of the firm no statement could be obtained in regard to the cause of the suspension or the amount of assets and liabilities. The failure had little effect upon the stock market, which independently of this, had been very feverish and excited throughout the morning. Messrs. Edward and Henry Morgan, members of the firm, are individually large owners of real estate in this city. It is believed their inability to realize quickly upon real estate in order to make good losses upon stocks has been the immediate cause of the suspension.

GONE UNDER.

A Receiver Demanded for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

[Special to The Pittsburgh Post.]

BALTIMORE, MD., June 25.—W. W. Corcoran, Allen Bowie Davis, J. Bayard Smith, George S. Brown and George Hawkins Williams, trustees under mortgage of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, under the act of 1844, by their attorneys, S. Teackle Wallis and George Hawkins Williams, have filed a petition asking that a receiver be appointed for the company, an injunction issued to restrain the company from collecting and retaining its tolls and revenues, and that a decree for the sale of all the canal property be passed. The petition states that the canal company is insolvent, and that the interest on the bonds issued under the act of 1844 had not been paid, owing to the poor management. Upon the petition being filed to-day Judge Bond passed an order that the canal company show cause on or before August 1st next why receivers should not be appointed, an injunction issued as prayed and a decree for the sale of the works be granted, provided a copy of this order be served on the company on or before July 15th.

Mr. Jones Will Preside.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The members of the Republican National Committee have nearly all arrived in this city. The most of them said to-night that F. B. Jones, of Pittsburgh, would preside at the meeting of the committee to-morrow, and that S. B. Elkins, of New Mexico, would be Secretary. Permanent headquarters of the committee have been engaged at 242 Fifth avenue. Several members of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee is in town.

The Boiler Exploded.

WAUSAU, WIS., June 25.—The boiler in Smith's planing mill exploded this morning, killing George Bice, August Streich, John Kux, Mary Crocker, and wounding several others. Loss, $4,000.

The Com. Gaz. Bogus Interview.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Speaker Carlisle says the interview purporting to have been with him, published in the Pittsburgh *Commercial Gazette* of yesterday, is bogus. In that interview he is made to say that Randall is not a Democrat; that Cleveland amounts to nothing, and that Hoadly is not to be thought of as a Presidential candidate because his State is hopelessly Republican. The interview was either manufactured or some way imposed on the reporter. Mr. Carlisle left Washington for Fortress Monroe, where his wife is stopping, on Saturday and returned on Monday morning. He has not been near Pittsburgh, and has expressed no such sentiments as are attributed to him.

Kelly Wants Bayard.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—In response to a query whether it was true that Tammany opposed Cleveland, John Kelly sends the following: "You are well informed of what took place at the convention. I have the impression that Mr. Bayard would be the strongest candidate to run in the present condition of our political affairs. There are a large number of business men in this city whose eyes are turned to him as being one of the purest men in public life."

LOGAN ACCEPTS.

He Did Not Seek the Nomination But Will Take It.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Chairman Henderson and members of the committee charged by the National Republican Convention with the duty of formally notifying the candidates for President and Vice President of their nomination met at noon to-day and proceeded to the residence of General Logan and were ushered into a large parlor. The General stood in the middle of the room with Mrs. Logan at his right hand and was introduced to the members of the committee by the Chairman. When this ceremony was performed the company arranged themselves in a circle around the room to hear the address. Chairman Henderson then read the formal notification of the nomination of Senator Logan as Vice President, to which the General repled as follows:

Mr. Chairman and gentleman of the Committee—I receive your visit with pleasure and accept with gratitude the sentiments you have so generously expressed in the discharge of the duty with which you have been entrusted by the National Convention. Intending to address you a formal communication shortly, in accordance with the recognized usage, it would be out of place to detain you at this time with remarks which properly belong to the official utterances of a letter of acceptance. I may be permitted to say, however, that though I did not seek the nomination of Vice President, I accept it as a trust reposed in me by the Republican party to the advancement of whose broad policy upon all questions connected with the progress of our Government and our people I have devoted my best energies, and with this acceptance I may properly signify my approval of the platform of principles adopted by the convention. I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me by my friends in so unanimously tendering me this nomination, and I sincerely thank them for this tribute. I am not unmindful of the great responsibility attaching to the office, and if elected I shall enter upon the performance of its duties with a firm conviction that he who has such a unanimous support of his party friends as the circumstances connected with the nomination, and your own words, Mr. Chairman, indicate, and consequently such wealth of counsel to draw upon I cannot fail in the proper discharge of the duties committed to him. I tender you my thanks, Mr. Chairman, for the kind expressions you have made, and I offer you and your fellow committeemen my most cordial greeting.

When General Logan had concluded, the Chairman stepped forward and shook him by the hand, as did the other members of the committee, and mutual congratulations were exchanged.

Mrs. Logan warmly thanked General Henderson for the sentiments conveyed in his address. The members of the committee then took their leave, with the exception of a few who were engaged in conversation with General Logan and his wife.

Weekly Post.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE

POSTAGE PREPAID,

DAILY POST, one year, by mail.....$8 00
DAILY POST, six months, by mail..... 4 00
DAILY POST, three months by mail..... 2 00

THE WEEKLY POST,

POSTAGE PREPAID,

ONE COPY, one year.....$1 25
CLUBS OF FIVE, or over..... 1 00

An extra copy sent free to any address sending a club of ten or more.

Remittances must be made in Money Orders or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration System is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the Club; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

All papers stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing the subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Postoffice to which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Entered at the Postoffice at Pittsburgh, Pa., as second class matter.

Specimen copies of the DAILY and WEEKLY POST will be sent to any address free of charge.

Address all orders to the publishers,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Complaints have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscriptions must be paid in advance, and as we use the Dix mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

NO POSTAGE STAMPS.

We must decline to receive postage stamps in payment for subscriptions. The new Postal Note costs but three cents, and constitutes a safe way in remitting, and can be had at almost every postoffice.

J. P. BARR & CO., Publishers.

BARRING ACCIDENTS.

Assuming that the New York Convention on Wednesday elected a delegation that will give a loyal and vigorous support of Governor CLEVELAND's nomination, with assurances that it will also have the support of all divisions of the New York City Democracy at the polls in November, the action of the Chicago Convention becomes a very simple matter, and one that can be safely forecast, barring accidents. They sometimes happen in politics, and disturb the best laid plans. But for the gas going out at the Cincinnati Convention in 1876, at the critical moment, BLAINE, and not HAYES, in all probability, would have been nominated. Upon such small matters does the making of a President turn.

Even if there is luke-warmness in the New York delegation, it will hardly be able to withstand what seems to be a very decided and unanimous expression from the Democracy of the Union, that Gov. CLEVELAND's nomination, while it is demanded by considerations of expediency, in the doubtful States, is the one best adapted to raise a direct issue with BLAINE's methods in politics and administration. We say this, keeping in full view that Mr. RANDALL is the choice of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and our belief that his nomination would be followed by his triumphant election. But the Democratic mind in all the States seems to have caught on to the CLEVELAND idea with amazing alacrity. Somehow he is recognized as the legitimate successor of TILDEN in the work of administrative reform; he has no embarrassing record, but on the contrary a record showing high capacity, courage and independence in important office; the same official trust in which Gov. TILDEN gained the confidence of the people. As was the case with TILDEN, Governor CLEVELAND's record shows he is as determined and aggressive an enemy of corruptionists and corruption in his own party as in the opposition. That is a great matter, for we don't want to see Democratic success followed by Democratic demoralization.

The weighty declarations made in Gov. CLEVELAND's favor by the New York and Massachusetts Independents, and the important newspapers that represent them, are doing much to commend him to Democratic favor at Chicago. These Independents may not be very strong numerically in any one place, but their influence is wide-spread, penetrating every important city and town in the country. The doctrine of reform has been preached very vigorously to the American people since 1876, and has made a deep lodgment in the public mind. It stands for the opposite of Blaineism. CLEVELAND represents principles and policies foreign to the BLAINE mind, and as it happens, returning to the question of availability, he and what he represents are strongest in the doubtful and decisive States where BLAINE is conceded to be weakest.

In case Governor CLEVELAND should be nominated, the Vice Presidency will go the West, and will probably lie between ex-Senator MCDONALD, of Indiana, Governor HOADLY, of Ohio, or General JOHN M. PALMER, ex-Governor of Illinois. Either of these statesmen, and they are recognized as such in that category of public men, would make a worthy associate of Governor CLEVELAND on the National ticket; and they each have distinct elements of availability.

TARIFF PLANKS.

The Democratic State Convention in Louisiana on Wednesday, indorsed and adopted the familiar Tariff plank of the Ohio Democracy, which has also been accepted by the Virginia and North Carolina conventions. The New York Convention prudently withheld any direct expression, but declared "that no issue can be more important than the election of a President of the United States whose character and public reputation shall give to the whole people assurance of an honest, impartial and efficient administration of the laws without suspicion of personal endosr, vate interests." We should construe this a disapproval of the attempt to foist the MORRISON Tariff bill on the Democracy as an issue more important than any other.

We do not anticipate much trouble at Chicago in reaching a harmonious conclusion on the tariff. A revision of the existing tariff is demanded by the best interests of the country. It can be modified so as to benefit both capital and labor: but the general declarations of a national convention will have very little influence on such revision. The work will be done by the representatives of the people. In remodeling the scale of duties they will be controlled by their local interests, and they will vote to sustain these interests no matter what the national convention of any party may declare. They owe a sentimental sort of allegiance to national platforms, but a direct and positive fealty to their constituents that generally carries the day.

TRIBUTES TO MR. BLAINE.

The Philadelphia *Press* prints a few favorable opinions of the tattooed candidate, extracted from partisan journals, politicians and preachers, under the general heading of "Mr. BLAINE's Company." Among the selected gems is this tribute from MURAT HALSTEAD, the well known editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

The supreme fitness and excellence of the nomination of that most able and thorough statesman, James G. Blaine.

In 1876 Mr. HALSTEAD was urging on the Cincinnati Convention the nomination of Secretary BRISTOW, who had made considerable reputation as a reformer in GRANT's Cabinet by prosecuting the whisky ring. In doing so he antagonized the opposing candidacy of Mr. BLAINE, and talked very plainly as to his spotted record. He would have said tattooed, we suppose, but the term had not been invented. We annex some of Mr. HALSTEAD's tributes. The *Press* having put him on the witness stand, cannot repudiate his testimony. It cannot be called mud-slinging, for it emanates from a leader of the Republican party, and throws light on matter just as pertinent to the contest of 1884 as to that of 1876. Gen. BRISTOW, whom HALSTEAD was then supporting for the nomination, now declares it his duty as a Republican to vote against Mr. BLAINE. But we are keeping the reader from Mr. HALSTEAD's analysis of the man he pleasantly stigmatized as a "railroad sharp."

ON THE MAKE.

Cincinnati Commercial, June 8, 1876.

The people of the United States may be somewhat demoralized, but they are not so far gone that it can be presumed they will elect Blaine President, a man who has been on the make in the securities of subsidized railroads.

THE BLAINE LETTERS.

Cincinnati Commercial, June 7, 1876.

The Blaine letters, we believe, prove all the he has been charged with. The troublesome fact is, that there is a low tone of public morality in the estimation of the uses of public position for private gain.

BLAINE'S LETTERS AS A PLATFORM.

Cincinnati Commercial, June 9, 1876.

As to the platform to be adopted by the Cincinnati Convention the Chicago *Tribune* cruelly says that if Blaine is nominated the convention might as well adopt his letters as the platform.

A POLICY DEALER.

Cincinnati Commercial, June 11, 1876.

Mr. Blaine's business is likened by the New York *Times* to that of a policy dealer. "Policy" is a supplementary lottery business a secondary sort of swindling. This is pretty hard on Mr. Blaine, but Mr. Blaine's stock jobbing seems to bear the same relation to the open market that policy playing bears to lottery dealing.

BLAINE'S BROKERAGE TRANSACTIONS.

Cincinnati Commercial, June 14, 1876.

Mr. Blaine kept the money for the Northern Pacific "small fryer" of $25,000, it appears, for more than a year, or until his impatient Boston friends got anxious about it, though it was ultimately returned in full. A great deal can be done in a year with $25,000 busily employed. But the country, which is now looking carefully about for a public man fit in all respects for a reform President, will hardly be likely to see in the late Speaker, whose brokerage transactions in so many bonds of so many railway companies for so many friends ran through so many years of the time when he held the second place in the Government, the candidate best representative of the spirit of purity and honor in public affairs, which is one demand in the era in which we live.

IT WOULD RUIN THE PARTY.

Cincinnati Commercial, June 15, 1876.

The question which presses upon the Cincinnati Convention is whether Mr. Blaine has the power to take the nomination for the Presidency. The staring fact that his nomination would inevitably and utterly ruin the party does not seem to be taken into consideration by the machinists. The Democratic party at Charleston, sixteen years ago, with all its sense about it, with eyes wide open, cut its throat with a dull knife. This suicide was not the result of emotional insanity, but an act of deliberate intelligence. Perhaps there are returns of this sort of mania in great parties. We have noticed symptoms of a disposition on the part of the Republicans to repeat in Cincinnati in 1876 the Charleston experience of the Democracy in 1860.

Any Democratic candidate—ex-Gov. Allen or Gov. Tilden—would carry Ohio against Blaine.

BLAINE'S PUBLIC CAREER.

Cincinnati Commercial, June 16, 1876.

Now, conceding Blaine's brilliant leadership in the House and the large measure of his public services and his fascinating personal qualities, it must be admitted that we have in his own handwriting testimony that shows him interested in subsidy railroads to an extent and in a way that the people will not tolerate and ought not to forgive. We make no personal war on Mr. Blaine. His public record condemns him, and it would be the very madness of the moon for the Republican party to go before the country under his leadership. The party is already burdened with Babcockery and Belknapery, and the attempt to elect a railroad sharp President, with a majority of the States already Democratic and the House Confederate, would be preposterous and result in an overthrow entirely deserved and unmitigated.

MR. HOPKINS called up in the House of Representatives on Thursday, and had passed the bill to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract to perform labor. The bill makes it unlawful to enter into an agreement or contract with any foreigner or alien to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States, or to prepay the transportation or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or foreigner under contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied. It declares all such contracts void and of no effect. It makes it a crime punishable with fine and imprisonment for any master of a ship to land such aliens or foreigners, so . er contra United States port. The act is not to apply to contracts for skilled workmen in any new industry not at present established here, provided that skilled labor for that purpose cannot be otherwise obtained, nor to professional actors, lecturers or singers. It also provided that nothing in the act should be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family or any relative to migrate from a foreign country to the United States.

BLAINE AND THE IRISH VOTE.

It is the art of the demagogue to flatter everybody whose help he may at some time need. In this art BLAINE excels. We hear it proclaimed that he is the particular champion of the German-American citizen. But the German-American citizen knows better, and the indications are strong that there will be a great diversion of the German Republican vote from BLAINE. He is also paraded as the special friend of labor, and in the same breath the boast is made the capitalists, corporations and monopolies of the country will spend money lavishly to elect him. JAY GOULD indorses his nomination and the methods of the man. The latest and most desperate attempt is to boom him as a sympathizer with the Irish cause and Irish rights. This is so ridiculous a movement that THE POST has not cared to dignify it with mention, and would not do so now were it not to give prominence to a series of articles appearing in the *Western Celt*, which for character, ability and independence deserve more than ordinary attention. The writer apparently believes in the divine right of every individual to think for himself, and then vote according to his belief. And proceeding further he meets the pretences of BLAINE's adherents to the support of Irishmen with the momentous question:

Do you believe in the principles of the Democratic party? Last week you would believe in no other. Have these principles changed, or does the Republican party avow any new ones that earn your support? You have followed the fortunes of the Democratic party when defeat hung with the density of despair upon its banner. You have fought its battles fearlessly when your reward was certain defeat and sneering obloquy. When every other class proved recreant for patronage your fidelity was unflinching. Now when the clouds are clearing away, when the crest of victory gleams in the sky, when the Republican party is tottering beneath the weight of its own corruption, I ask you is it wise to desert it now? You have been accused of being slaves to party following, you have been sneered at for being mere instruments in the hands of the Democracy. But your revilers were ignorant of your motives or were prompted by selfish motives. The Irish voter is not a slave in his support of the Democratic party. He regards it with feelings akin to affection. To support it is to him a labor of love, and its reverses mingled with his sorrows and successes augmented his joy. And has he a reason for his attachment? He is himself the best judge in the case. The past is before him—the gloomy, dismal past. His memory is crowded with scenes painfully vivid. His own sorrowful isle rises before him—and the tyrant like a ghoul holding unhallowed wassail over the ruin he had wrought. His eyes are dimmed with the anguish of parting with friends whom he leaves in the famine-stricken land. He flies over the ocean. He is a stranger in a strange land. Unknown and unfriended he comes to the western world. But the calumnious slime of the tyrant followed him hither and darkened his path. The American mind was prejudiced against him and at the beck of England tried to ban him. Then it was that sympathy was dear and friendship priceless, but the poor Irishman then had nothing to offer a political party for sympathy for succor. American prejudice scorned him, but the Democratic party towered like a giant above the bigoted pigmies and opened the glorious door of the constitution to receive him. Those days are not forgotten. Has that party changed its principles? The Irish-American voter has never prostituted his principles for place or price, he has never been the creature of whims nor should he be now. Does the Republican party, with James G. Blaine as its standard-bearer, deserve the support of the Irish-American voter?

When party affections are based upon the love of humanity, justice and truth, and when these are nourished by men of conviction and honor, the mere nomination of a demagogue whose promises are too varied to be capable of fulfillment, cannot wipe them out. BLAINE and his supporters, remnants of the old party of "Know-Nothings," are wasting their breath. The Irish voter is not for sale.

BLAINE AND LOGAN.

Last week, at their receptions in Maine villages, BLAINE and LOGAN indorsed each other as the highest exemplars of American statesmanship and purity. It is not a new thing for Mr. BLAINE to indorse for LOGAN. They have worked together in statesmanship before. In one of his letters to W. FISHER, of Boston, written October 4, 1869, Mr. BLAINE, detailing the services rendered by him as Speaker of the House in saving the land grant of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad—in which they were all interested—managed to put in a good word for LOGAN. JULIAN, of Indiana, was trying to saddle the bill with FREMONT's El Paso scheme. His amendment was about to go through. Mr. BLAINE thus describes the subsequent proceedings in his letter to FISHER:

In this dilemma Roots came to me to know what on earth he could do under the rules, for he said it was vital to his constituents that the bill should pass. I told him that Julian's amendment was entirely out of order, but not germane; but he had not sufficient confidence in his knowledge of the rules to make the point, but he said General Logan was opposed to the Fremont scheme and would probably make the point. I sent my page to General Logan with the suggestion, and he at once made the point. I could not do otherwise than sustain it, and so the bill was freed from the mischievous amendment moved by Julian, and at once passed without objection.

It will thus be observed that the partnership between BLAINE and LOGAN began in the House of Representatives as far back as 1869. They know each other well. LOGAN's "point" suggested by BLAINE, gave the latter the opportunity to boast he would not be "a dead head at the land grabbing enterprise" if he was admitted to the ground floor.

ACCORDING to the New Orleans *Picayune* the present season has been about the most disastrous in the history of sugar culture in Louisiana. The loss by flood is put down at [illegible] $5,000,000 worth. Added to this is the extraordinary decline in the prices of sugar the world over. The Louisiana crop is so small a portion of the annual consumption in the United States that the diminished acreage in consequence of the inundation will have no perceptible effect in advancing prices. The sturdy growth of the beet root culture in Europe is beginning to be felt as a potent influence in the great sugar marts. Estimates of the beet root yield for 1883 4 are as follows: Holland, 40,000 tons; Belgium, 105,000 tons; Russia and Poland, 310,000 tons; Austria and Hungary, 455,000 tons; France, 465,000 tons, and Germany, 940,000 tons; making a total of 2,315,000 tons, comparing with 2,047,000 tons in 1882-3 and 1,861,000 tons in 1881-2. Against this increased supply Europe presents no corresponding increase in the demand. Yet it is not at all probable that the expansion of the beet root culture will cease.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE WASHINGTON monument, the tallest bit of human enterprise in the commemorative way the world has seen, will be dedicated on the 22d of February next, with imposing ceremonies.

A RECENT defalcation discovered in the Navy Department at Washington has been going on for ten years at the rate of $50,000 a year. Is not this argument for a change, and a very thorough one at that? The departments are honey-combed with corruption.

THE Republicans of Indiana yesterday nominated Congressman CALKINS for Governor. Pension Commissioner DUDLEY was his principal opponent. The Democrats may nominate HENDRICKS or ex-Lieut. Gov. GRAY.

THE Independent Republicans of Philadelphia are beginning to make themselves heard. HENRY C. LEA, one of the most prominent, declares himself strongly in favor of a concerted movement in opposition to BLAINE. Where is WAYNE MACVEAGH?

AT the Republican headquarters in Boston, on Monday last, says the Boston *Advertiser*, (Republican,) it was admitted that three gentlemen who had given $10,000 apiece to the ROBINSON-BUTLER campaign fund last year had joined the anti-BLAINE movement.

THE German politicians have got hold of an autograph letter from Mr. BLAINE indorsing prohibition and going for the teutonic beverage, which they propose to circulate largely—the letter, not the beverage. It is a penitentiary offense in Mr. BLAINE's State to sell a glass of lager.

THERE have been several big mercantile failures in New York recently, but that of Commodore GARRISON, a well-known steamship and railroad operator, is one of the heaviest that has taken place. His assets are stated at fifteen millions and liabilities anywhere from two to twenty millions, which will do for a margin.

IF war is to be the future policy of the country, perhaps BLAINE would answer the purpose better than any other man. But that is not the temper of the people, nor is it to the interest of any class. Peace, prosperity and plenty are demanded by all classes, and will be, at least, until all the widows and orphans of the recent war have passed away. We want no war in ours.

THE Senate has passed a more stringent polygamy law, under which any lawful husband or wife may be compelled to testify. It also annuls a number of Territorial laws under which the Mormons have flourished. The House may not find time to agree to the bill. The Mormon Commission state that polygamy is on the decrease in the large towns and cities of Utah.

THE State Conventions of both parties in New York nominated the same candidates for Judge of the Court of Appeals. These are Judge RAPALLO, Democrat, and Judge ANDREWS, Republican. They are both members of the court. This is taking the judiciary out of politics in a very sensible way. There will be no contest in New York this election on State officers; only on President, Congress and Legislature, which latter body elects a United States Senator.

BYRON, when he wrote of having your name spelled wrong on a bulletin as the reward of fame, looked far ahead. The solitary convert to Blaineism appears as RIDDELL, KIDDELL, NIDDELL, etc. N. B.—He is not solitary. MCCREERY has joined the mourners. He conducted the late Mayoralty canvass on behalf of the ex-Mayor, and if he had had a week's more time ANDY would have gone in by 12,000 majority instead of 8,000. They are two of a kind, and make a mighty small procession.

BROOKLYN, at its rate of increase, will soon overtake Philadelphia and rank as the second city in the Union. Her enthusiastic people had been courageously claiming a population of 650,000, but the new directory shows the names, facts and figures for 704,610 inhabitants. In 1870 the population of Brooklyn was 396,000. In 1880 it was 566,000. The gain in ten years is 170,000 or 17,000 per annum, according to the United States census. Now the directory census shows 704,000, a gain of 138,000 in four years.

EVERYTHING is not happy for BLAINE in Connecticut. Representative Republicans in New Haven are in revolt. The opposition has been steadily growing ever since the Chicago Convention. It is learned that nearly two hundred prominent New Haven citizens have deserted the Republican ranks, and have signed a call for a meeting to be held to-night of those opposed to BLAINE. Besides this number, many prominent citizens who are opposed to Mr. BLAINE, and express in private their determination to vote against him, were unwilling to sign the call for personal or business reasons.

IF the Presidential plum does not fall to Pennsylvania she will exercise a potent influence in making the candidate, and Mr. RANDALL will command the situation with a unit vote behind Mr. CLEVELAND . e call at present, and another week will more clearly develop the situation, and perhaps definitely outline the result. Should Congress adjourn in time, perhaps Mr. RANDALL will be present at the convention, and by his experience and practical good sense, aid the deliberations of his delegation and others in the interest of harmony and unity of action.

THE amiable solicitude of the Republican papers that the Democrats should nominate Mr. FLOWER at Chicago, is only equaled by the good work the Democratic press did to secure the nomination of Mr. BLAINE, or failing in that President ARTHUR. The Democrats were satisfied it would be impossible for the Republicans to nominate Mr. EDMUNDS, just as the Republicans are advising against the nomination of Gov. CLEVELAND. It is pleasant to see brethren dwell together in unity.

THE New York *Herald* don't like Mr. RANDALL because of his economy. If there is any one subject about which the people are deeply interested it is economy. The reckless extravagance which everywhere prevails is fast hastening general bankruptcy. In full view of this state of things it is refreshing to find a man of sufficient courage and ability to check it in Congress at least. He is threatened with the loss of the nomination for the Presidency if he persists, which is not sufficient to change the course of Mr. RANDALL one hair's breadth. It is just such a man this country needs at present at the head of affairs.

A WASHINGTON special to the Wh ee ing *Register* says: "It is becoming clearer, day by day, that the supporters of BLAINE are more apprehensive of Mr. RANDALL's nomination than of any other whose name is proposed." This holds good, we are satisfied, in three or four of the do tful States, whose votes will deter the electoral contest. And if th uld be division in New York as to Mr. CLEVELAND's nomination, which is by no means improbable, we believe the New York delegates, as they did in 1880, will find in Mr. RANDALL a candidate who meets all the requirements of availability in the Empire State.

ANOTHER ocean gazelle has appeared in the steamship America. She has just made the run from New York to Queenstown in six days, fourteen hours and eighteen minutes. This beats the Oregon and lowers the record. The great racing ships will now clap on more steam and sail, and the work of making "quickest trips on record" will continue until some big disaster occurs and then there will be a demand for cautious travel on the water. The America, however, has demonstrated that it is no idle dream to look forward to the time when steamers will cross the North Atlantic in five days.

CANADA and England are gaining in population from our excess in thieves and bankrupt presidents and cashiers of banks who have succeeded in getting away with the capital and deposits. Extradition may in some instances return their frail bodies, but not any of the funds. The spirit of extravagance and speculation has permeated society, and the demoralization has reached and rested over the smallest villages in the land. The anxiety to grow rich is the besetting sin, and touches the callow youth as well as men of mature years who are tempted by stocks, oil, wheat and a thousand other speculative openings to acquire wealth without labor. Pay day has arrived for that class and mourning is heard throughout the land. Millionaires are in a death struggle, and the air is filled with rumors of a lower depth.

THE BLAINE and LOGAN combination is beautifully balanced in more ways than one. In printing the MULLIGAN letters, in response to a request from a correspondent, the New York *Sun* is struck with the fact that it was LOGAN to whom BLAINE, as Speaker, sent his page with a request to make the point which saved the Land Grant bill of the Little Rock road from destruction. LOGAN made the point, and the bill was saved, and BLAINE detailed the circumstances of the affair, with handsome credit to LOGAN, in one of his letters to FISHER, in which he showed so much anxiety to be rewarded for the service rendered. The *Sun* rather unkindly remarks that it has "not heard, however, that BLAINE ever applied to FISHER and CALDWELL for an interest in the road for LOGAN on the ground of his services."

A Destructive June Frost.

Advices from various parts of New England report the crops destroyed by the heavy frosts of last Saturday and Sunday nights, the 14th and 15th inst. Farmers had rallied from the late May freeze, and had planted the second crop of potatoes, only to have the shoots well out of the ground cut off again. Many garden vegetables are killed, and corn that survived the ice of May has, in some places, fallen before the frosts of June. It is hardly probable that farmers will replant potatoes, for the Colorado beetles are in undisputed possession of the empty fields, and would create a third failure. What the ice and frosts have left will be destroyed by drouth unless it rains soon. The grass crop is entirely ruined, and in the finest meadows and fields in the richest grazing districts it is thin, stunted and yellow, and not worth mowing. The failure of the grass crop is the result of last year's prolonged drouth unequaled by any on record east of Alleghenies. The grapes, both wild and cultivated, are killed, and the vines stripped bare of leaves that rustle in the cold winds that constantly blow over England from the east with all the dreariness of autumnal gloom. There has been no such season since 1816, known as the year without a summer when heavy frosts fell every month.

Owing to the drouth the ground is six and seven inches deep all over the historic ground of New England, and with every passing team rises in dense clouds and is blown east and west, covering trees and houses with fine white powder, and interfering seriously with the comfort of the afflicted people.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

MARJORIE'S KISSES.

Marjorie laughs and climbs on my knee,
And I kiss her, and she kisses me.
I kiss her, but I don't much care,
Because, although she is charming and fair,
Marjorie's only three.

But there will come a time, I ween,
When, if I tell her of this little scene,
She will smile and prettily blush, and then
I shall long in vain to kiss her again,
When Marjorie's seventeen.

—*Walter Learned in the July Century.*

ONE of the delegates to the Maine Democratic State Convention, Mr. S. B. Brown, of Portland, was eighty-seven years.

GROVER CLEVELAND ought to go straightway and marry a nice girl. A bachelor in the White House is like a hen in a duck pond.

BISHOP SIMPSON was the son of an Irish immigrant. Some very excellent blood has been brought across the water, now we think of it.

SENATOR SHERMAN was yesterday elected chairman of the joint committee to arrange for the ceremonies to celebrate the completion of the Washington monument.

THE vagabond ex-Gov. Franklin J. Moses, of South Carolina, is under arrest in Chicago on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses under the name of Dr. F. Warren, of Philadelphia.

THIRTY-EIGHT MEN on the Kennebec river loaded 29,000 tons of ice in five days and eight hours last week, and this is said to be the largest amount of work ever done on the river in the same time.

EX-CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM E. NIBLACK, now a Judge, of Indiana, is said to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Vice President, provided McDonald fails to get that for the Presidency and it is given to an Eastern man.

MR. GLADSTONE's followers are to wear on his next birthday a bunch of lilies, with oak and ivy leaves, supposed to represent purity, strength, and tenacity, which are considered by them the three most prominent characteristics of their leader.

THE unveiling of the Reynolds statue in Philadelphia has been postponed until Wednesday, Sept. 17, as the contractors for the granite work will not be ready at the time originally set. The statue by Mr. John Rogers would have been ready in time.

THE claimant, Sir Roger, will soon be out of prison. The date will be before his full term of sentence expires, and he will go forth on "a ticket of leave." It is stated that he has been offered a good sum by one of the Surrey managers to appear as *Bob Brierly* in the drama of that name.

AN office door in Norwich, Conn., bears a placard reading: "This office is nonpartisan; talking politics is not allowed under any circumstances; neither of the occupants has any political preferences and scarcely any religious convictions. Business is what we want; soreheads and Independents get no consolation here. Windows four stories from Water street."

Time is Money.

Time and money will be saved by keeping Kidney-Wort in the house. It is an invaluable remedy for all disorders of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels and for all diseases arising from obstructions of these organs. It has cured many obstinate cases after hundreds of dollars had been paid to physicians without obtaining relief. It cures Constipation, Piles, Biliousness and all kindred disorders. Keep it by you.

—A correspondent of the Hartford, Conn., *Times* says that in Fiskdale, Mass., under one roof, are living five generations, namely, the great-great-grandmother, ninety-five years old; the great-grandmother, seventy-five years; the grandmother, fifty-three years; the mother, thirty years, and the child six years.

☞ The Voice of the People. No family Dyes were ever so popular as the Diamond Dyes. They never fail. The Black is far superior to logwood. The other colors are brilliant. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

—It is estimated that there are more females than males in P[illegible]. This excess of the fair sex is noted in every populous community. But as Quin, [illegible] wittily and gallantly said [illegible] tion of the sexes, nature [illegible] us to see more of heaven.

THE long and severe [illegible] telling effect upon [illegible] upon the farm and [illegible] the waste of natural [illegible] in money value, e[illegible] *Schwarm's Horse* [illegible]

—An Irish judge [illegible] pardon on every c[illegible] was about to leave [illegible] the court reminded [illegible] passed sentence of death [illegible] criminals, as he had intended [illegible] me" said his lordship, "I beg his [illegible] bring him up."

—Of a class of twelve young ladies in an academy in Hampton, N. H., a few years ago, eight have died of consumption.

As a Cure for Sore Throat and Coughs "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" have been thoroughly tested, and maintain their high reputation.

—The selling or exposing for sale of intoxicating liquors has been prohibited in Vermont for the last thirty years, and there are 426 places in the State where intoxicating liquors are more openly sold.

CHARMING features may be rendered actually repulsive by blotches, pimples, etc. Glenn's Sulphur Soap removes all complexional blemishes.

—In Sweden a man who steals [illegible] three times loses the [illegible]

CARDS

Charles [illegible]
Penn [illegible]
Ja [illegible]

PYÆMIA

Is the most virulent form of blood-poisoning. Less speedily fatal, but not less certainly so, is the vitiation of the blood of which the first symptoms are **Pimples, Sties, Boils,** and **Cutaneous Eruptions.** When the taint of **Scrofula** gives warning of its presence by such indications, no time should be lost in using AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, the only perfect and reliable medicine for the purification of the blood.

SCROFULA

Is a foul corruption in the blood that rots out all the machinery of life. Nothing will eradicate it from the system and prevent its transmission to offspring but AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. This preparation is also the only one that will clean the blood of Mercurial poison and the taint of Contagious Diseases. Impoverished blood is productive of

ANÆMIA,

A wretched condition indicated by Pa[le] Skin, Flaccid Muscles, Shatte[red] Nerves, and Melancholy. Its symptoms are **Weakness, Lang[uor] Loss of Nerve Force,** and **Mental de[pres]sion.** Its course, unchecked, inevitably to insanity or death. We frequently suffer from it. The only medicine that, while purifying the blood, enriches it with new vitality, and invigorates the whole system, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell

Sold by all druggists: Price, six bottles for $5.

KIDNEY-W[ORT]

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAIN[TS]

Because it acts on the LIVE[R] KIDNEYS at the [same]

Because it cleanses t[he] ous humors that de[velop] nary Diseases, Bili[ous]ness, Piles, or in[dig]estion, Disorders an[d] IT [STRE]NGTHENS IT W[EAK]NESS, CONSTIPAT[ION]

By causing F[REE] a[nd] CLEAR[ING] restoring the [NA]TURAL ACTION THO[USAN]DS of the worst [cases] have been quick[ly] PER[MA]NENTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQ[UID] DRY [50 cts.]

WELLS, RICHARD[SON] & [CO.] Burlington, Vt.

☞ Send stamp f[or] pamphlet.

KIDNE[Y-WORT]

DEBILITY—IN

RUPTU[RE]

Thousands have been by Dr. Dunshee's [treatment] tained under our[s] zens are of the g[reat] lerton, Tobacco[nist] burgh, Pa., after [many] Gilmore, Webst[er] after twenty-two [years'] struments for d[ifferent] curately fitted. [Send] 2 and 4 Sixth [Street] Suspension Br[idge] has charge of [the] room for fitting [Ladies] urli-ly W—n

MY WIFE SHALL HAVE HER WAY

My little wife shall have her way,
I often tell her so,
For she has both the wit and will
To choose the right I know.
And if sometimes she chooses wrong,
She's sure the fault to find,
And tell me in a little while—
"My dear, I've changed my mind!"

She said to me the other day—
"I'm really in distress;
I cannot show myself again
Without a new silk dress.
To-day I saw such lovely suits,
I felt just like a fright!"
I said, "Go buy the very best;
You always do what's right."

Instead of that she changed her mind,
And said to my surprise;
"Why should I spend our money, dear,
For other people's eyes—
This dress is very pretty yet,
'Twill last for many a day;"
I answered, with a loving kiss;
"My wife shall have her way."

Sometimes she says: "I'm going to call;
I'll take a carriage, Jack."
"Why do?" I answer; "Roads are bad,
And you'll be sooner back."
At night she asks; "Why should I spend
Five dollars, calling, pray?
I took the cars," was I not right
To let her have her way?

Year after year as summer comes,
She's sure to say to me—
The city is so hot, let's rent
A cottage by the sea."
"My love,"—She looks at one or two,
I can say: "At home we'll stay;
It's better, Jack, and cheaper, too!"
"Why darling, take your way."

So it is through all my life,
Whatever my wife shall want,
My will, it is my way.
Will and way to grant,
I do not contradict,
If I do not slight,
I can trust her every time
In the thing that's right.

—*From the New York Ledger.*

SCENES OF HAREM LIFE.

Loved and Petted in Turkish's Land.

[illegible]ows as much light as [illegible]mit, in his recent [illegible]n life in the harem. [illegible]e that from the pe[illegible]ich marriages are [illegible]re is little domestic [illegible]nderstand. [illegible]ituting the families [illegible] Ishmail Pasha, and [illegible]ons are in many re[illegible]on to a general rule [illegible]hments, education and [illegible]e they have, in many [illegible]pean customs and habits, [illegible] modified by restraints of [illegible] they share with their [illegible]classes the odious law of [illegible]hat they should be held [illegible]r a rigid surveillance of [illegible]ially prepared for the

[illegible]re made that serious [illegible]s often occur among [illegible]ace of this oppression [illegible]t that the beautiful [illegible]f the Khedive, who [illegible]til thirteen years of [illegible]a without a veil, re[illegible]he came for incarce[illegible]she lamented in tears [illegible]te. Marrying soon [illegible]lived but a few [illegible]the Moslem women [illegible]life, being simply [illegible]n their homes. With [illegible] are strangers to the [illegible]s of their masters; [illegible]resses and jew[illegible]content. [illegible]es in crunching [illegible]udy, smoking [illegible]their jewelry [illegible]ends. Living [illegible]ence they are [illegible]eir hands with [illegible]with thought. [illegible]e occupation is [illegible]When young [illegible]remities [illegible]hite [illegible]ed [illegible]it

[illegible]stom, [illegible]y to kiss the [illegible]ng the chain

[illegible]more extraor[illegible]n, inasmuch [illegible]ght in beau[illegible]will watch [illegible]urs, and [illegible]deprive [illegible]be. Yet [illegible]nd most [illegible]ks, and [illegible]nan's [illegible]ome

recognize a woman outside of the harem. In spite of strenuous precautions and the difficulties which environ them, Moslem women, eluding the greatest watchfulness, are fond of coquetting, like their Western sisters. Though entirely uncultivated, they have delicate and pretty ways, and show, as if by accident, their beautiful dresses and jewelry in opening the black silk habaran which envelops them when on the street. No women excel them in the language of the eyes, which, with them, are always large and wide open.

"Society among the inmates of the harem means simply smoking cigarettes and pipes and the most trivial amusements. Instead of the sparkling conversation and pleasant music with which the sexes reciprocally entertain each other among Western people, horrible screamings, the monotonous noise of drums and the clang of tambourines are here the solace of woman in her hours of ease. The boasted luxury of the palaces offers in its isolation no attraction to a refined nature. This life makes people prematurely old; a man of fifty is wrinkled and superannuated, and a woman of thirty has passed her meridian. No one works unless compelled to it, as tranquillity of mind and person best pleases the Oriental taste. They ignore the passage of time, which never disturbs them with the cry of *bukrah* (to-morrow); yet people write of the fascinations of Eastern life. It may be the climate, with its sunny sky and the quickening air of the desert, or possibly the stagnation of existence which deludes them. It cannot be the effort of thinking or of feeling that awakens pleasing impressions, for there is nothing here that does not clash with every sentiment, habit and custom of intellectual life.

"Society is the isolation of a prison, though the captives are surrounded by numbers of people. The philosopher residing in the East is forced to meditate bitterly upon the waste of humanity around him. Only an anchorite, whose religious duty consists in counting beads, could be charmed with such monotony and silence. The man of energy and thought would think it a cruel punishment to be forced to undergo the ordeal of intellectual stagnation amid a people whose ignorance and indolence fill their minds with egotism, obstinacy and self-importance. It is a common thing for Egyptians who have been educated by order of the Government in the best colleges in Europe to come back to Eastern life and immediately throw away their books, abandon intercourse with intelligent foreigners, shut themselves in a harem among ignorant women, and there end their existence. This is probably what they mean when they say that 'in their education of mind they do not neglect the heart.' An Eastern man will sit for hours inhaling the perfume of a sweet flower and enjoying the music of a fountain (murmuring at the time a chapter in the Koran, without stopping to understand its meaning) and the beautiful objects of nature which Allah has spread before him, He enjoys to-day, but never thinks of preserving objects which please him in sculpture or painting, however dear to him, for the sake of the pleasure they might give in the future. This their writers call a life rich in sensations."

Gen. Loring speaks of the extreme cleanliness of the Eyptian women, part of whose religion it is to bathe and perfume themselves every day.

Alertness in Journalism.

When the New York *Herald* sent Stanley to find Livingstone, it began a new movement in journalism. Instead of simply recording events, the great journals strove to make events in order to describe them. The London *Telegraph* sent an archæologist, George Smith, to Mesopotamia to find the buried records of the Assyrian empire.

Nares' expedition to the Arctic regions was accompanied by the Pandora, a little vessel fitted out by two London journals. They put on board a special correspondent with orders to retain for them all the information he might collect. He, thinking that for once there was no rival near, kept a journal which he intended to publish in the two newspapers he represented, as soon as the Pandora returned to port; but an unscrupulous rival journal had put on board a literary sailor. He jotted down the details of the voyage, and, as he had opportunity, transmitted them to his newspaper. When the "special" landed in England he discovered that his journal was ancient history.

[illegible]race for first news has been the occa[illegible]r extraordinary "jockeying." At [illegible]d and Cambridge boat-race, one [illegible]urnal hired a small steamer to [illegible]competing crews. As it went [illegible]laid a "cable" under water. [illegible]s the special correspondent [illegible]minute by minute, the de[illegible]race to the paper, and thereby [illegible]publish successive editions [illegible]tes in advance of its rivals. [illegible]he Ashantee War, the great [illegible]lies were obliged to use the ca[illegible]n from the island of Madeira [illegible]sbon, Paris and London. Each paper had its representative at Funchal, on the island, to whom a special correspondent with the army sent by courier his letters.

The strife between the corre pondents was who should first get possession of his letters and thus be the first to file them with the telegraph operator for the transmission of their contents to London. Unfortunately, they had all failed to allow for one obstruction, the quarantine, whose regulations required that no letter arriving from Africa should be delivered until it had been fumigated.

The operation required a day or two; but the correspondents consoled themselves with the reflection that as it was the common lot, no one could get ahead of his brethren. The representative of the *Daily News* had, however, a "happy thought." He went to the fumigator and said:

"I do not mean to ask you to neglect your duty, and to let me have my letters before you have fumigated them. If you will open the letters addressed to me, and hold, with a pair of tongs, the sheets open so that I, looking through the barrel window of the fumigating-room, can glance at [illegible] I will pay you handsomely."

[illegible]migator did as requested; the rep[illegible] jotted down the interesting [illegible]*Daily News* was the first of [illegible]ls to publish a letter

[illegible]rty Years Ago.

[illegible]fore.)

[illegible]he first visited [illegible]s just enter[illegible]was a middle[illegible]on, and he [illegible]red-figured [illegible]that con[illegible]ed to the [illegible]folds by a [illegible]air, which [illegible]upon the [illegible]It started [illegible]ved as it [illegible]is fore[illegible]is eyes, [illegible]save at [illegible]tion of [illegible]a little [illegible]organ [illegible]pletely [illegible]of the [illegible]incom[illegible]moist [illegible]lightly [illegible]limen[illegible]of the [illegible]onally [illegible]on the [illegible]aking [illegible]e well [illegible]ordial [illegible]grace,

LITTLE ELSIE.

Ah, don't come a-wooing with your long, long face,
And your longer purse behind;
I'm a bright young girl, and I know my place,
And I think I know my mind.
I like to laugh, and to dance and sing,
And tease my parents dear.
My brothers call me a "tiresome thing;"
But they wouldn't miss me here.

Oh, 'tis I am my mother's heart's delight,
And my father's right hand brave,
Would I leave my home so free and bright
To be a rich man's slave?
Would I buy myself a gown of silk
In a grand dull house to pine,
When I've boys to play with and cows to milk,
And the whole fair world is mine?

Ah, don't come talking of the cares of life;
My head is gold, not gray,
And it's my desire to be no man's wife—
At least not just to-day,
But I've a heart, and it's warm and true,
And I'll keep it safe, at ease;
And if one I love should come to woo,
I'll give it—when I please!

—*Harper's Magazine.*

FORTUNES IN OIL.

The First Well—The Centre of Trade—Some Notable Fluctuations.

(New York Letter Philadelphia Times.)

"Talk about fluctuations in the oil market," said Major R. W. Hopper, an old-time operator in petroleum, to a group of "the boys" in the New York Petroleum Exchange on Saturday, "you fellows who get scared to death when the quotations show a variation of a quarter of a cent either way have no idea of the way values jumped about in the palmy days of speculation on Oil creek. The first price ever made for petroleum was $20 a barrel. That was in 1859, and 2,000 barrels were sold from the 1st of September until the end of the year at that price. There was no market for oil yet and all that was sold was for experimental purposes. But such a trifling thing as there being no market for oil didn't prevent the people from banging down wells as fast as they could, and in 1860 over 200,000 barrels of petroleum were forced from the ground. At the end of that year the price had fallen from $20 to $3 50 a barrel. Even at that early day the producers seemed to be actuated by a determination to see how much they could make their wells yield rather than by a desire to get as much profit as possible from their yield. The people hadn't begun to clamor for kerosene yet and the market was more than glutted.

THE FIRST FLOWING WELL.

"Up to June, 1861, the wells on Oil creek were all pumpers. In that month the first flowing well ever struck in this country was drilled on the Funk farm. It spouted three hundred barrels a day and scared the life out of the owners of pumping wells. The market went down to fifty cents like a plumb bob and hung there until September, when the famous Phillips well, on the Tarr farm, came in with its 2,000 barrels a day. Then you could buy all the oil you wanted for twenty cents a barrel and things looked blue along the creek. The people had scarcely caught their breath after the whirl the Phillips well had given them when the Funk farm came to the front with another spouter. This one throwed the great Phillips fountain of grease entirely in the shade for it gushed at the rate of 3,000 barrels a day as easy as breathing. This knocked the bottom out of petroleum values. The price went down to 10 cents a barrel. Before these spouters had been struck, oil was running to waste for want of a market and lack of storage, and the consequence was that this 5,000 barrels a day of new production ran into Oil creek. An empty barrel was worth ten times as much as the oil it would hold and could not be had for love nor money. The market remained in this demoralized condition from October, 1861, until February, 1862.

"There had been 1,500,000 barrels of petroleum produced in 1862, half of which ran to waste. The average price for the year had been 43 cents a barrel. In March, 1862, things began to look up. The price advanced from 10 cents to 25 cents a barrel. People were beginning to appreciate the article and the demand was steadily increasing. The price kept going up and the year closed with the boys feeling good over a market at $2 50 a barrel, the average price for 1862 having been over $1 a barrel.

THE CENTRE OF THE TRADE.

"Pittsburgh was then the centre of the petroleum trade and the only means of transportation was by flatboat down the Allegheny river. The price of it at Pittsburgh was usually more than double the price at the wells, as freight rates were high and navigation precarious. Oil had been so low that operators had not run any for months and the Pittsburgh market was pretty well cleaned out. Along with many others, I thought I saw a noble chance for profitable speculation in '62 and I bought all the oil I could get barrels to put it in. I gathered in something like twenty thousand barrels, at an average price of 50 cents a barrel. In December the Pittsburgh folks were offering nearly $6 a barrel for oil and there was a big fleet of boats at Oil City all ready to start for market at the first rise in the river, but what must the river do but go and freeze up as tight as a drum. To add to the cheerfulness of the situation an ice gorge formed in Oil creek. On the 7th of December the ice moved down the creek at the rate of about twenty miles an hour, with a small ocean of water behind it to help it along. When the creek ice struck the river ice the latter was unable to stand the pressure and went crashing to pieces. My boats and about two hundred others were crushed to pieces in less time than it takes me to tell it, and something like one hundred thousand barrels of oil were poured on the troubled waters. That little freak of Oil creek's knocked us out of about $700,000, and I haven't got over feeling bad about it yet.

"In 1863 oil kept going up. The wells produced nearly 3,000,000 barrels that year and it closed with the price at $4. There had been an increase in 1862 of over 1,200,000 barrels in the production over 1861, but in 1863 the increase was less than 250,000 barrels over 1862. This was owing to the war. A small army of producers and operators suspended operations and went to the front. But for that there is no telling what the production of 1862 or any succeeding year would have been or what condition the trade would have assumed. The intervention of the the rebellion changed the entire history of petroleum.

A YEAR OF BIG FORTUNES.

"There were many fluctuations in 1864 and that was the year when the biggest fortunes were made. The price of oil had advanced to $5 a barrel before the end of February, 1864, and on the 1st of May was more than $7. Some heavy wells were struck then and values decreased fifty cents. a barrel, but advanced to $7,50 before the end of the month. June of 1864 was the most remarkable month in the history of petroleum operations. The business by this time was no longer in the hands of greenhorns. Shrewd men began to take a hand in the business and the market responded promptly to their manipulations. June opened with oil at $7 50 a barrel, but by the middle of the month was active at $9. On the 30th the price had advanced to $11 50 a barrel, showing the astonishing increase of $4 a barrel in thirty days. There never was a month, I believe, in the history of any trade when so many men were making so much money as the ones who owned the big wells on Oil creek in 1864. Incomes were calculated by the minute and $1 a minute was nothing to boast of. There were men on the creek in those days who were making from $5 to $7 every minute, day and night. I wasn't one of them, but I had the grim satisfaction of lending a dollar to one who was the last time I was in Oil City.

"July opened with a set-back to the boys, for the price fell off 25 cents on a barrel. That, of course, was too much money for them to lose, so they sent the price up to $13 75 a barrel. The well owners were the men who made the money in those days. They just sat around and let the wells spout and gathered in the shekels as they came. But the speculator who paid $13 75 a barrel for oil was not in position to stand much fooling with prices and so when oil fell to $9, which it did in August, a great many bank accounts shrank suddenly and very perceptibly.

NEVER AGAIN SO HIGH.

"The price never reached $13 75 again, although at the end of August oil was selling at $11 a barrel. It had been well for a few very glib operators that I knew then, who held all the oil they cared to at $13 75, if they had closed it out at $11 instead of fondly nursing it for the golden future. In September the price fell to $6 50, owing to the striking of some new gushers. Then, on the other hand, it would have been well if my speculative acquaintances had nursed their oil as they had done before, instead of parting with it, as they did, although sorrowfully, at $6 50 a barrel, for ten days afterward it jumped back again to $11. Oil speculation of to-day is as tame as keeping a peanut stand, compared with what it was in the bouncing old Creek days.

"October, '64, came in with a big tumble in the market, the price falling from $11 to $6. The highest oil got in that month was $9 50 a barrel, from which it gradually crept up to $11 by the end of November. The year closed with the price at $11 50, the average price for the year having been $7 62 a barrel and the production about 2,500,000 barrels, a decrease of nearly half a million barrels. There were a number of 2,000-barrel wells that had kept up their supply the year through and every barrel of which was sold at the average price of $7 62; consequently each one of these wells returned to its owner the comfortable little pile of over $15,000 a day, or more than $5,500,000 for the year.

THE MOST NOTABLE FLUCTUATIONS.

"The year 1865 was the most notable of all for fluctuations in the petroleum market. It opened with the price at $6 50 a barrel. Before January had gone the price had advanced to $10. It fell to $7 in February, and March came in with values down to $5 a barrel, the lowest they had been in a year. The price advanced $2 a barrel before April and remained through that month steadily at $7. It advanced to $8 25 in May, fell to $5 in June, was held at that figure until August and then tumbled to $4, the month closing, however, with an advance to $5 25. When September closed the market was tending toward the big figures of the year before, $9 25 being the quotation. October brought $6 50 as the market price, and during that month the market advanced to $9 50, receded to $6 50 and advanced to $8, which figure was maintained during November. The market was as low as $5 in December, but the year closed with quotations strong at $8. The average for the year had been $6 18 a barrel, a figure that the operators thought was ruinously low, but if one-third of that price should happen to strike the market to-day there wouldn't be a sane petroleum speculator in any exchange in America.

"The year 1865 was notable for another thing in the petroleum business—the harvest reaped by the 'oil companies,' which were organized by the hundred. Some of them owned more oil land—on their prospectuses—than there was territory in the whole of Venango county. They gathered in the ducats of the public all the same, and if I had one quarter of what was invested in them I believe I could set in a jack-pot as long as Jay Gould could. Of course many of the companies were honest corporations, but the majority of them were the rankest kind of swindles.

"Pithole came out in 1865 also, and raised the deuce for a while, but 1865 saw the end of the 'gushing days' on Oil creek. All the big spouting wells were things of the past and Pithole only revived the old times for a few months. The pump ruled things again and the business began to change. In 1866 prices for petroleum were as low as $1 65 per barrel and as high as $4. The same values were maintained in 1867. The average price in 1868 was $3 05 a barrel. The last genuine boom that petroleum ever had was in 1869, when the market was put up to $7 a barrel, the highest it had been since 1865. But the days of unexpected and violent fluctuations were over. The price of oil has been gradually growing smaller and smaller, with now and then a spurt upward, but followed by such an emphatic tumble that there could be no doubt which was the stronger side of the market. The market has been below $2 since 1878, and it is my opinion that it will be many a long year before it reaches $2 again."

—Mr. Oakey Hall is becoming quite a well-known figure in London political society. His lectures on the municipal failings of the City of New York continue to attract a great deal of attention, and in view of the efforts now being made to reorganize the city government of the City of London they excite no little comment. Mr. Hall expresses himself as being perfectly satisfied with his professional progress since his arrival in England. He has been received graciously by Lord Coleridge and other notables, and is a constant and welcome visitor at the Savage Club.

DULLNESS in the head is speedily cured by taking *Peruna*.

—A Yankee, guiltless of any tongue but his own, was haranguing on a German railway platform a porter who was in the same predicament. An Englishman, seeing the expenditure of words with no corresponding results, offered his services as interpreter. "No, thank you, stranger," said the gentleman hailing from the Stars and Stripes; "I guess English is the language of the future, and he's got to understand it."

—Chemists are now beginning to use in the analysis of organic products glass dishes so thin and light that they are pulverized with the contents preceding the analysis, thus saving every particle of the organic matter originally set apart for experiment, and avoiding one source of error.

To cure disease and prevent its return, take *Peruna*.

THE CONFESSION OF A FAST YOUNG MAN

It's curious, isn't it, Billy,
The changes that twelve months may bring?
Last year I was at Saratoga,
As happy and rich as a king—
I was raking in pools on the races,
And feeling the waiters with "ten,"
And sipping mint juleps by twilight;
And to-day I am here in the "Pen."

"What led me to do it?" What always
Leads men to destruction and crime?
The Prodigal Son, whom you've read of,
Has altered somewhat in his time.
He spends his substance as freely
As the biblical fellow of old;
But when it is gone he fancies
The husks will turn into gold.

Champagne, a box at the opera,
High steps while fortune is flush,
The passionate kiss of women
Whose cheeks have forgotten to blush—
The old, old story, Billy,
Of pleasures that end in tears—
The froth that foams for an hour,
The dregs that are tasted for years.

Last night, as I sat here and pondered
On the end of my evil ways,
There arose like a phantom before me
The vision of my boyhood days.
I thought of my old home, Billy,
Of the school-house that stood on the hill,
Of the brook that flowed through the meadow—
I can e'en hear its music still.

Again I thought of my mother
Of the mother who taught me to pray,
Whose love was a precious treasure
That I heedlessly cast away.
I saw again in my visions
The fresh-lipped, careless boy
To whom the future was boundless,
And the past but a mighty toy.

I thought of all this as I sat here—
Of my ruined and wasted life—
And the pangs of remorse were bitter—
They pierced my heart like a knife.
It takes some courage, Billy,
To laugh in the face of fate,
When the yearning ambitions of manhood
Are blasted at twenty-eight.

—*Written in the Illinois State Prison.*

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

[Correspondence on all subjects within the scope of this department is invited. Send full name, postoffice and State. Address Agricultural Editor Post, Pittsburgh, Pa.]

—The agricultural editor of the Mobile (Ala.) *Register* says: "Our experience goes far in favor of giving meat largely as a food suitable for 'laying' hens. We give our hens an abundant supply of meat scraps every day, and they give us in return as many eggs as any other man's hens could possibly give—a great increase over the number of eggs given before we began feeding meat regularly."

—The hens begin to "shoot the red" about now and eggs will soon become more plentiful. If you have a hen that wants to set hunt up a dozen eggs and put her to work. Do not put too many eggs under her at this season; eight are better than fifteen. Early chicks are easier to raise than late ones and they come just in time to make either early and high-priced boilers or early fall layers.

—A correspondent of the *Michigan Farmer* makes this very suggestive statement in support of the non-beef quality of a good cow: "When," he says, "a Jersey cow gives me three hundred and fifty pounds of butter and a hundred-dollar calf a year, and does this until she is fifteen years old, I have not the heart to send her to the butcher." This isn't "business," but we do not say that such a sentiment would not pay.

—The *American Cultivator* says there are not so many good plowmen now as formerly, in part, doubtless, a result of using the sulky plow, with which extra skill in plowing does not count. Another reason, probably, is that few hired men now understand the art of setting a plow so that it will run easily for both team and holder. The plow should run level, the point neither digging downward nor turning up. It is but the work of a minute to set the plow right for one who understands the business. Good plowing is an art; bad luck to the country should it become one of the lost arts.

—It will not pay this season for dairymen to hold either butter or cheese for expected higher prices. The prospects are that all kinds of merchandise, including food products, will rule low the current season.

—In building a poultry house the amount of actual room for roosting is a very small item compared with the purposes for which a poultry house should be constructed. The house should be as large and roomy as possible, not only for ventilation in summer but for exercise in winter, as the fowls are best protected confined at times when the snow is on the ground, and consequently but few should be kept together in one yard. In building a poultry house all these matters must be considered, as room is required for feeding, roosting, laying and exercise.

—In curing clover the sun only is necessary to wilt it after cutting. When this is well done the clover should be put in cocks, small at the base but as high as they can be well made. The cocks may be tramped some in making them. In a day or two they become hot within and must be opened out, but not until all dew and rain has dried off. Take the cocks down in flakes without shaking to pieces and expose to the sun. After being thus exposed for an hour or two the clover can be removed to the stack or mow. Each layer in the stack should have a slight sprinkling of salt.

—Small fruits can be raised while we are waiting for the trees to come into bearing. A good supply of them can be obtained the second year after setting out. Raspberry, blackberry, and gooseberry plants can be got for $2 50 or $3 per hundred now, and others alike reasonably. No one need go without small fruits when bushes can be had for 2½ cents each. I recollect once buying half a dozen gooseberry bushes and paying 72 cents apiece for them, which was the usual price at that time. I never regretted the investment, however, and would to-day pay five times that price rather than go without.

—A Wisconsin farmer writes: "The practice which many have of discarding the old sow and filling up from the young litters is very unwise, providing the dams are of equal merit and breeding with the pigs. If, however, a young sow must be kept until she is a year old, well fed in the meantime, before being bred, she will bring as strong and growthy pigs as the older sow. The notion that a sow should be bred early that she may become a good suckler, is erroneous. Maturity in growth of the whole body is quite necessary to the development of the milk glands, and so we have proved to our satisfaction by sufficient tests. The well-nourished sow, dropping her first litter at one year to sixteen months, will be as stated, bring as good pigs as the older sows, and is quite as likely to have an ample supply of milk."

—The shearings this season have given some heavy fleeces, one ram shearing nearly twenty-eight pounds. When the wool is washed, however, as is usually the case, the dirt will exceed the weight in wool.

—While the Percheron or Clydesdale horse is excellent for drawing large loads, the lighter and smaller animals are more active, and compensate with quicker move for deficiency in strength as compared with larger animals.

—At this season over-feeding young stock is very injurious. The animals do not require great quantities, and the system needs rest. The digestive organs perform their functions best when the food is given in moderate quantities and not too often.

—A. B. Allen states that he finds wheat bran an unprofitable feed for swine. They do not seem to possess the power of digesting it, consequently much of it passes through them only partially assimilated. If mixed with corn meal it does better, and can be fed with advantage [illegible]le, along with cut hay if mixed with it and well wetted, as it then undergoes a second mastication.

—The length of time that a young heifer keeps in milk after her first calf is likely to measure her staying qualities for all after life. For this reason young heifers should have their first calf in the fall. By good care and ensilage an abundant flow can more easily be kept up the next summer. If heifers calve in the spring they are likely to go dry early in the next fall.

—A Canadian correspondent of *Vick's Monthly* grows excellent radishes in this way: He selects a piece of ground in the corner of his garden and keeps it especially for this purpose. He covers the surface with about two inches of leached wood ashes every spring, and spades in thoroughly. His soil is sandy. His radishes are not troubled with worms and are smooth and brittle.

—Raspberries may be grown without staking. As soon as the canes reach a height of three or four feet pinch off the top of each, and as soon as lateral shoots have grown a foot or eighteen inches treat them the same way. This makes a strong, stocky bush, able to support itself, and the fruit is increased both in size and quality. Trim out the old wood in winter or early in the spring.

—S. B. Wilson & Son, near Washington, have a Holstein cow, not quite two years old, that gave 260 pounds seven ounces of milk in ten days, an average of three gallons and three pounds per day. The cream saved from three days, milking made four pounds three ounces of butter, or one pound for every nineteen pounds of milk.

—A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* describes the following method by which he raised an extraordinary crop of watermelons: "Holes were dug ten feet apart each way, eighteen inches square and fifteen inches deep. These holes were filled with well rotted manure, which was thoroughly incorporated with the soil. A low flat hill was then made and the seeds planted. When the vines were large enough to run, the whole surface was covered to the depth of one foot or fifteen inches with wheat straw. The straw was placed close up around the vines. No cultivation whatever was given afterward; no weeds or grass grew. The vines spread over this straw, and the melons matured clean and nice."

—Every weed that secures growth on a field deprives the soil of so much fertility and robs the crop to that degree. The labor of eradication is also greater, the stronger the weed and it is a well known fact that the majority of the weeds are not only gross feeders, but tenacious in habit, doing greater injury in occupying and seeding the ground than by depriving it of its fertilizing elements.

—Draining is one of the most important matters on the farm. On a piece of Michigan land containing twenty-five acres, which produced bog grass, rushes and other valueless growth, an expense of nearly $300 was incurred in order to drain it. The first year after drainage $1,570 was realized from grass alone. A New York farmer reports that he has land that produces forty bushels of wheat per acre which formerly produced nothing, the large crops being due to good drainage.

—The time to determine what sheep to keep is during shearing; then the owner directing and overseeing operations can cause to be marked such as are light shearers, aged sheep, in poor condition, with out lambs, etc, and in the ordinary flocks, allowing that one-third be sold, it is more than probable that the value of the two-thirds remaining, the flock to be kept, will bring as good an income and be, in reality, worth as much as if the inferior sheep remained to lower the standard of the lot.

—The *Floral Cabinet* recommends sprouting potatoes before planting, if they are desired early. Select medium-sized potatoes and place them in a box of sphagnum moss or sawdust. Let the seed ends be up, and fill between them and under them with the moss; the tip of the potato only being exposed. This causes the leading eye to sprout, which makes stronger growth than the others. The boxes of tubers may be placed in any warm place, provided plenty of light is given them. In planting remove all but the one strong shoot.

—George W. Waltz, a practical gardener gives the following directions for killing bugs: Take the leaves and stems of the tomato plant and boil them in water until the juice is all extracted. When the liquid is cold it is to be sprinkled over the plants attacked with insects, when it at once destroys caterpillars, black and green flies, gnats, lice and other enemies to vegetables, and in no way impairs the growth of the plants. A peculiar odor remains and prevents insects from coming again for a long time. Everybody give it a trial and see how nice it works.

—One of the best subjects for farmers' clubs is the making and repairing of country roads.

—It is best to feed young stock frequently, instead of too much at a single meal, as they often gorge when very hungry, and overfeed themselves, which is injurious.

—Good dry quarters and pastures free from wet are best for sheep. If the sheep were as carefully attended to as dairy cows there would be fewer complaints of foot-rot and distemper.

—The best method of catching hawks is by affixing steel traps to posts, as the hawks usually alight on a post in preference to anything else, in order to look around before selecting their prey.

—As soon as the pigs begin to feed on their own account they should be taught to drink; good milk should be given them in a trough by themselves. With warm quarters and a plentiful supply of milk thickened with wheat middlings and meal, they should make delicious young pork at five months old, weighing from 80 to 150 pounds, and should bring prices that will pay a good profit to the grower.

—For diarrhœa in calves give two or three ounces of castor oil, with three to four drachms of laudanum; three to four hours thereafter give a mixture of two drachms of compound chalk powder with opium, one drachm of powdered gentian, one ounce of peppermint water and three ounces of starch emulsion. Such a dose may be given twice or thrice daily until the symptoms abate. Change the diet.—*Breeders' Gazette, Chicago.*

—On cold clay lands that have been plowed this spring the best treatment is to pass a pulverizer over it, following with the harrow. Such land is as hard and impervious to heat and air as before being plowed, and a second plowing is of no advantage. The pulverizer will render it fine without turning up the under soil.

—Never allow calves to get stunted. Always keep them growing. This is the whole secret of raising calves. One of the best farmers in New England writes that last spring calves, are not as large and thrifty as fall calves, although fed grain all winter. They didn't do well the first three months of their lives, which explains their lack of thrift since.

RECENT defalcations and deficiencies bring to mind the case of a colored bank janitor who lived in Philadelphia in 1857. He had been in the service of the Pennsylvania Bank, the total wreck of which was one of the incidents of the panic of that year. As usual in such wrecks there was a large deficiency. The books of the bank had been kept in such a mixed-up manner that its affairs were in great tangle. One day it was announced that the directors had found out how much the deficiency was. The old darky thereupon put on all his dignity and remarked, "We don't care so much about knowing how much de deficiency is; but de question dat agitates my mind, and dat agitates de mind ob de public, is, whar's de deficiency gone to." They never found out exactly where the deficiency betook itself.

POND'S EXTRACT

THE GREAT VEGETABLE

Pain Destroyer and Specific for Inflammation and Hemorrhages.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the EXTRACT. Our PLASTER is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Sides, &c. Our OINTMENT (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the LUNGS, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our NASAL SYRINGE (25 cents) and INHALER ($1 00) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the EXTRACT promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The EXTRACT is the only specific for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our "CATARRH CURE," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the EXTRACT; our NASAL SYRINGE, invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our OINTMENT in connection with the EXTRACT; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivalled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our OINTMENT will aid in healing and prevent sores.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache When the EXTRACT is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy: rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. POND'S EXTRACT MEDICATED PAPER for closet use, is a preventative against chafing and Piles. Our OINTMENT is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The EXTRACT is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our OINTMENT is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the EXTRACT be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation. *It is never sold in bulk, or by measure.*

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

Pond's Extract	50c, $1 00 and $1 75		
Toilet Cream	$1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	25
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler	$1 00
Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	25

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Orders for $2 worth, carriage free, on receipt of $2 25. Orders for $5 worth, carriage free, on receipt of $5, if addressed to 14 West 14th street, New York.

All the above goods displayed in Pond's Extract Company's handsome show case, and sold by W. C. Byers & Bro., 39 Sixth street; J. Kimmel & Co., Penn avenue; S. S. Holland, corner of Smithfield and Liberty streets; J. Kerr, Jr., 60 Smithfield street; J. Fleming, 84 Market street, and A. Wilson, East End.

fel5-MWF-to-n

THE COMBAULT'S

CAUSTIC BALSAM!

Is undoubtedly the most valuable and reliable Veterinary Remedy ever discovered. It has superseded the Actual Cautery or hot iron; produces more than four times the effect of a blister, takes the place of all liniments, and is the safest application ever used, as it is impossible to produce a scar or blemish with it. It is a powerful, active, reliable and safe remedy that can be manipulated at will for severe or mild effect. Thousands of the best Veterinarians and Horsemen of this country testify to its many wonderful cures and its great practical value. It is also the most economical remedy in use, as one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. Price $1.50. Sold by druggists, or sent, charges paid, by LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO., Sole Importers and Proprietors, Cleveland, Ohio. ☞ None genuine without it has our signature on the label.

$11,950

IN CASH

GIVEN AWAY

To the SMOKERS of Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco.

The genuine has picture of BULL on every package.

For particulars see our next announcement.

fel5

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. feld-lyW

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

Rifles, Shotguns, Revolvers and Ammunition of every description. Fishing Tackle, Seines, Nets, Rods, &c. Guns and Revolvers repaired. Catalogues free. J. H. JOHNSTON, 169 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF Second-hand boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches in diameter, and from 10 to 28 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also, a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, corner Twenty-third and Smallman Sts. sp4tfs-W R. MUNROE & SON.

Weekly Post.

P. FARR. WM. SCHOYER. E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office: Post Building, 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1884.

IMPORTANT

To Subscribers.

Since the reduction of THE WEEKLY POST to One Dollar per year in Clubs of Five or over, a great many single subscribers have sent us one dollar, expecting to get the paper for the full year or that amount. It must be distinctly understood that in no case will we send THE WEEKLY POST one year to a single subscriber for less than **$1 25.** To get it for $1, there must be a club of five or more. A single subscriber sending $1 will only receive THE WEEKLY POST for ten months.

SENSE ON THE TARIFF.

Why not remand the Tariff question at the Chicago Convention to the people in the election of Congressmen, as was wisely done in the GREELEY campaign? It is there it must be settled finally, and the attempt to coerce uniformity of opinion on a question largely controlled by local interests and products seems to be as futile as would be the attempt to secure uniformity of religious belief by the platforms of a national convention. A readoption of the Baltimore Democratic and the Cincinnati Liberal Convention tariff resolutions of 1872, recognizing differences of opinion on the subject, and remanding it to the people of the various Congressional districts, would be an honest way of disposing of the vexed question.

The place to save protection or to advance revenue reform is in the election of Senators and Congressmen. No President elected next fall will veto a tariff bill passed by the next Congress. In fact, there is no instance in the history of the country of a tariff bill being vetoed by the President. Theoretically and practically tariff revision is recognized as a question of business detail wholly within the jurisdiction of Congress.

We believe a thorough revision of the tariff will be attempted as soon as practicable after the Presidential election. The Republican platform recognizes the call for it, and the Democratic platform will undoubtedly take stronger ground. But the work must be done by Congress, and whatever shape it may take, the President will approve the bill, no matter who is elected. No resolution of a national convention will determine the votes of Senators and Representatives in arranging a schedule of duties. They will look to the interests of their States and districts, and the wishes of their constituents, and not to what a national platform says or omits to say. No resolution can divert New England or Western Republicans in Congress from insisting on a revision in the interests of their constituents, nor prevent Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Virginia and Louisiana Democrats from claiming incidental protection to their industries. All the resolutions that were ever framed or ever will be put forth by national conventions cannot change this state of facts.

We have not much hope a resolution of the character we have indicated, such as was adopted in 1872, will be put forth at Chicago; but as a matter of fact both parties will continue to act on the principle it avows. The Republican party can no more do without revenue reformers in its ranks than the Democratic party can spare those who believe in incidental protection, and will continue to act on that belief no matter what resolution may be passed in Chicago on the tariff question.

So far as the tariff is concerned, it would make little difference what candidates are nominated at Chicago, if a resolution like that adopted at Baltimore in 1872, should meet the approval of the convention. RANDALL and MORRISON could be candidates with entire consistency on the same ticket. At any rate, we believe, and the Democracy generally seems to be reaching the same conclusion, that, in the language of the New York State Convention the other day, "no issue can be more important than the election of a President of the United States whose character and public reputation shall give to the whole people assurance of an honest, impartial and efficient administration of the laws, without suspicion of personal ends or private interests."

A DOUBTFUL STATE.

Connecticut is one of the doubtful States. In 1876 it gave Gov. TILDEN 2,900 plurality, and in 1880 it gave General GARFIELD 2,656. In 1882, it turned again and elected WALLER, Democrat, Governor by 4,161. At the election last year the Republicans made gains, counting the vote for local officers, there being no general ticket in the field, but the result was not decisive either way.

Mr. BLAINE does not take well in Connecticut. He is not the sort of man the people of the Nutmeg State hanker after. This not only holds good as to Democrats, but influential bodies of Republican votors are moving against him. At New Haven the other day a call for an anti-BLAINE Republican organization was signed by 200 prominent Republicans, and the revolt gains strength from day to day. Speaking of it, the New York *Times* says:

For several reasons the revolt in New Haven deserves the careful attention of the Blaine Republicans. In the first place, it will not do to call these men "dudes." There are in the list which has been published the names of many active business men and manufacturers. Dry goods merchants, carriage-makers, and retail dealers whose names have been well known in the city for many years stand by the side of college professors, clergymen, lawyers, doctors, and old workers in the Republican party. There are many names known far beyond the boundaries of the city; for example, those of Prof. James D. Dana, Prof. William D. Whitney, and Prof. Geo. P. Fisher, who take with them a score of Yale professors; those of Dr. Francis Bacon, an eminent surgeon, the Rev. Dr. Harwood, one of the leading clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal church, and Gen. Russell, the master of a military [illegible] that has graduates in all parts of the Union. With these are the names of men upon whom in past years the party has relied for hard work in the wards; active lawyers who have played their parts in city politics and held office, and representatives of old and wealthy families who have upheld the party with their votes and their money. The list draws heavily upon the bone and sinew and the intelligence of the Republican party in the largest city of Connecticut.

This almost reconciles us to the fact that the defection of LIDDELL and MCCREERY may possibly add two votes to the Republican majority in Allegheny county.

We do not think from present appearances Connecticut need be placed in the list of doubtful States.

PEDDLING HIS RULINGS.

The damaging charge that Mr. BLAINE used his office as Speaker of the House of Representatives as a means of advancing his private fortunes rests mainly on Mr. BLAINE'S own letters and the records of Congress. The Chicago *Times* succinctly summarizes some of the leading facts on which the accusation rests, as follows:

(1) As Speaker, Mr. Blaine made a ruling that assured the passage of a bill granting a big land subsidy to the Little Rock Railway Company of Arkansas. (2) Three months afterward, Mr. Blaine wrote to his friend Fisher (contractor for the construction of that railway) asking him to use his good offices with Mr. Caldwell (who controlled the enterprise) to obtain from the latter a proposition to admit Mr Blaine to an interst in its ownership. "*I do not feel*," he said, "*that I shall prove a deadhead in the enterprise if I once embark in it. I see various channels in which I know I can be useful.*" He was then Speaker of the House. (3) A few days later he wrote again to "Dear Fisher," thanking him for his "liberal mode of dealing with me," and reiterating his desire that he should "*bring Caldwell to a definite proposition.*" It is an inference that the intermediary did not find Caldwell quite agreeable to the views of Mr. Speaker, for, (4) October 4, the latter wrote to Fisher again, telling him the story of his ruling in the Speaker's chair, showing that he, as Speaker, secured to the company its land grant, and concluding: "At that time I had never seen Mr. Caldwell, *but you can tell him that, without knowing, I did him a great favor.*" (5) On the same day he wrote another epistle to Fisher, asking him to read the *Globe* (a Boston newspaper of lofty virtue, which he forwarded), and see how narrowly, by means of his ruling, the Little Rock land grant escaped defeat.

These are not all the interesting facts in that interesting case, but they will suffice for the present, because, as every candid reader will see, their evidence proves that Mr. BLAINE used his office as Speaker of the House as a means of advancing his private fortune. He got his interest in the Little Rock enterprise.

IN A DOUBTFUL STATE.

The Connecticut Republican revolt against BLAINE'S nomination is something unexampled in politics. It comprises the best elements of the party, including merchants, manufacturers and noted educators. A New Haven special says the meeting of the anti-BLAINE Republicans in that city on Monday night, "was marked not less by its unexpected numbers than by the boldness and vigor of the utterances of the speakers, and the unflinching tone of the resolutions. There was not room enough in the hall to hold the crowd who sought admittance." The BLAINE people made an unsuccessful effort to pack and capture the meeting. The President of the meeting, a noted and influential Republican, Mr. SIMEON E. BALDWIN, in a vigorous speech declared that "the Chicago Convention had presented a deplorable platform and a dishonored candidate," continuing as follows:

I blame no man for making the Presidency the ambition of his life, but let that man keep his name and life above reproach. Can the merest party hack say that James G. Blaine has a character above reproach? You and I, gentlemen, have read those tell-tale letters, in which he told how he has prostituted the Speakership.

In all things Mr. Blaine has subordinated public to private ends. His influence has been against us. It's a sad thing to see our old party falter and break when great and new questions come up before it. But it would be sadder still if there were none to stand against this tendency. We are Republicans, but we are not slaves. We belong to the Republican party, but not camp followers. No party's life is worth anything unless that party has some high ideal.

The Republican party was organized to bring the moral ideal into American politics. It has had a glorious past. It may have a glorious future, but it will only be when it writes on its banner, "Retrenchment, purity and reform." I can call the Republican platform nothing but the platform of demagogues, fit only for demagogues to stand on. I say it is right for us here, met as we are in open light before the public eye, to utter our protest against that nomination. I regard it as an assault upon the better aims of the party. I say it as one who, come what may, will cast no vote for James G. Blaine.

Other speeches were made, and among them one by Mr. P. C. MOULTON, who condemned BLAINE from a workingman's point of view. He said:

I speak as a workingman. I am a Republican. I cast my first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and have ever since voted the ticket, and no workingman tried harder than I did to help elect James A. Garfield four years ago. Workingmen have a very narrow margin above the high cost of living, and we object to Blaine because we don't want any brilliant military policy which will crush us as the military systems of Europe crush workingmen there. The Trades Union Congress of Europe have been protesting against the military system as their greatest burden.

If this revolt against Mr. BLAINE don't take Connecticut out of the list of doubtful States, and fix it firmly for the Democratic candidate, all political calculations based on unquestioned facts are valueless.

A RARE TRIBUTE.

Although Mr. RANDALL was not elected Speaker of the House, Democratic and Republican members on Monday last united in an unexampled tribute to his high integrity. This was in the passage of the Sundry Civil bill, appropriating $21,000,000 under a suspension of the rules and without reading at length, on Mr. RANDALL'S assurance that there was not an item in the bill that ought not to be there, and that no extravagant appropriations were made. Mr. RANDALL'S word that it was all right sufficed. His associates of both parties know the man, have confidence in him. And this confidence on an appreciation of his high and unswerving integrity. The people rely on Mr. RANDALL for precisely the same reasons.

His nomination at Chicago would make prominent in the canvass, questions of retrenchment, reform and economy; the topping off all abuses; the reduction or repeal of war taxes. He would be strong where Mr. BLAINE is weak. RANDALL would stand for honest administration. BLAINE stands for loose and profligate methods.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

The State Convention at Columbus, yesterday, seems to have been a spirited gathering. The contest was on delegates-at-large and the adoption of the unit rule for the delegates at Chicago. This was called by a vote of 385 to 255. The delegates-at-large chosen were ex-Senator THURMAN, DURBIN WARD, JOHN R. MCLEAN, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and ex-Lieut. Gov. MUELLER, of Cleveland. This looks like the smashing of a pre-arranged slate credited to the MCLEAN-PAYNE division of the party.

A notable incident of the convention was the adoption of a resolution declaring for TILDEN'S nomination at Chicago. It was introduced by Congressman CONVERSE, of the Columbus district, and is as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that Samuel J. Tilden, who was once legally and fairly elected President of the United States, but defrauded of his office, should receive the unanimous nomination at the hands of the Democratic Convention which meets at Chicago, July 8th, next.

This was adopted with great enthusiasm and without a dissenting vote. It may be construed as giving the delegates full liberty of action, and avoided a contest on an expression for PAYNE, THURMAN or HOADLY.

The Convention readopted the famous Ohio tariff resolution of last year, and also declared for an equitable readjustment of the tariff on wool.

Hon. JAMES M. NEWMAN, the present Secretary of State, was nominated for that office, Judge C. D. MARTIN for Supreme Judge, and J. D. BENFER for Commissioner of Public Works.

The sending of ex-Senator THURMAN as a delegate to Chicago may be a matter of some consequence, should the National Convention at any time find itself in a quandary as to a Presidential nomination.

WHY RANDALL?

A correspondent of THE POST the other day presented a series of excellent reasons for the nomination of SAMUEL J. RANDALL for the Presidency. They are well worth reprinting, and we commend them to the study of those who have influence to exert in determining the nomination at Chicago:

MR. RANDALL SHOULD BE NOMINATED, because he is a tried man, and not an experiment. He was a Democrat in the days when it tried men's souls to be Democrats, and was always true and unflinching, never once faltering in his fidelity to the old party when her ranks were broken and the banner trampled in the dust. Has the Democratic party no gratitude?

Because he is an honest man; and in these days of fraud and dishonesty on the part of public men, good old-fashioned honesty is the grand requisite of all. For upward of twenty years Samuel J. Randall has been in public life, and while hundreds of his fellows have fallen scathed and blackened by fraud and dishonesty, his worst enemy has not charged anything upon him of a dishonorable character. It is a noble thing to be said of a man when it can be truthfully said.

Because he can carry Pennsylvania against Blaine. This is apparent to all who look beneath the surface. Ask the Republicans who are not willing to vote for Blaine, and nine out of every ten will say, "We prefer Randall, because we believe him to be both capable and honest."

Because he occupies the only safe ground on the question of a tariff. We want a man who has conservative views on that question. Every thinking man knows that any sudden change in our import duties would cause a financial wreck in this country. Mr. Randall by his conservative course saved us from this. Besides, the Democratic party just now have a more pressing issue to meet, that is, the question whether this country is to be any longer under the control of thieves. Let them address themselves to that question at Chicago; the tariff can abide a while. And, at all events, the man who thinks he can lay down a tariff plank at Chicago for every Democrat of this vast country to walk on, is in danger of lunacy.

There are many other reasons why Mr. Randall should receive the nomination at the hands of the party he has served so long and well, but let this suffice for the present. They come from the rank and file, and are addressed to those who really desire the triumph of the party, and at the same time a triumph of honesty and truth over fraud and dishonesty.

THE committee appointed at the Chicago Convention to perform that duty, formally waited on Mr. BLAINE on Saturday, and in rather a gushing speech from ex-Senator HENDERSON, officially notified him of his nomination. Of course Mr. BLAINE accepted the prize for which he has been bending all his energies for twelve years. He indicated he will give his news at length in a letter of acceptance. As to the Chicago platform he said he had made a careful study of it, and that "in whole and in detail" it had his "heartiest sympathy and unqualified approval." This is swallowing a pretty big dose. In closing he invoked his Republican supporters to "turn to the future, without fear and with manly hearts." This is natural, but the people will judge Mr. BLAINE'S future by his past. That is the only safe and reasonable way. We do not wonder he wants to turn his back on it, and rely on fresh promises and pledges, of which he will have a varied assortment in his letter of acceptance.

THE Government of the British East Indies has determined to expend $167,310,000 during the next five years in the building of railroads in that country, and to set aside $111,990,000 to be used by any person or persons who will assume the responsibility of similar enterprises. This decision will be of incalculable benefit to India in every way and most especially in her agriculture, which at present is unworthy the climate and soil. It will improve the methods of husbandry, which now are quite primitive, and develop new resources. And it also means more powerful competition with the American wheat grower in the supply of the European and especially the British demand for our cereals.

EDITORIAL REFLECTION.

THE Senate has directed one of its committees to investigate the recent embezzlements in the Executive Departments at Washington. The best investigation possible is by a Democratic President after the 4th of March next.

A LIST printed elsewhere of the relatives of BLAINE and LOGAN in office, suggests as an argument for their election that as their relatives have been already taken care of, there are not any remaining who will have to be pensioned off after election. Thus great scandal may be avoided.

THE *Dispatch* discusses "how BLAINE will take in the South." We don't know about that, as the encouragement is not great he will "take in" the North. The most brilliant "take in" of his career was the way he got the MULLIGAN letters.

THERE was another heavy failure in New York City Tuesday; that of MORGAN & SONS, one of the oldest banking firms in the city, having been establisned fifty years ago. The shrinkage of railroad securities held for advances, is the cause assigned.

THE New York *Herald*, editorially, vouches for the truth of this statement:

Less than a week before the meeting of the Republican National Convention Mr. Blaine was guilty of the treachery to his party of declaring that he had no desire for the empty honor of its nomination, because the Republican nominee, whoever he might be, cannot possibly be elected this year.

MR. BLAINE, it is said, will open up his "spirited foreign policy" with a bid of five hundred millions for Cuba. Cuba would be well enough if we didn't have to take the mixed races with it, but we have quite as great an assortment of colored humanity now as the country can stand.

IMMIGRATION into the United States for the eleven months ending with May, amounted to 454,206 against 517,291 for the same months of the preceding fiscal year. The falling off was not so great as was expected. Of the immigrants, Germany sent 161,000, England and Wales 56,000, Ireland 48,000 and Norway and Sweden 44,000.

AN amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed by the House, offered by Mr. RANDALL, authorizing the Secretary of War to sell at auction the arsenals at Allegheny, Pa., Augusta, Ga., Indianapolis, Kennebec, Me., and Watertown, Mass. If this becomes a law Pittsburgh will have an opportunity to enjoy a small park of her own or turn it into gas well territory.

THE House on Tuesday passed its bill regulating the electoral count as a substitute for the Senate bill. The House bill requires all questions arising in the count to be decided by the two Houses in joint convention. The Senate requires the concurrent action of the two Houses, acting separately. The bill will go to a Committee of Conference, and may result in an acceptable measure.

THE ARTHUR administration is charged with being unfriendly to the Chicago ticket. The President and Cabinet did not deign to send a word of encouragement to the recent ratification meeting in Washington, and there are other evidences of lukewarmness. Mr. BLAINE seems to be struggling between his satanic majesty and the deep sea. The spoilsmen of the administration are cold and indifferent, while the Independents are in open rebellion and eager for the fray.

ONLY fifteen thousand dollars, according to a dispatch from Washington to a Republican paper in Pittsburgh, is needed to carry North Carolina with its eleven electoral votes for BLAINE. This is dog cheap. ELKINS is the man to see. Four years ago it would have been DORSEY, but he has given place to his Star route compatriot. $15,000 for 11 electoral votes, and the Presidency, with its 100,000 offices, and $100,000,000 patronage. Going, going, gone! Knocked down to MULLIGAN BLAINE, if money is potential.

IT don't need statistics to show that the criminal class in this country is largely increasing, but some recent figures are of interest. A census of the prisons and reformatories in New York shows 15,690 inmates, and the Secretary of the Prison Association assuming that only one-fifth of the whole number are in custody, puts the entire criminal class of the State at 75,000 persons in a population of 5,000,000. The highest estimate in 1870 was only 50,000 persons, and yet in the decade between 1870 and 1880 the population of the State increased not more twenty per cent.

THE dynamiters now threaten the Vatican and Pope with destruction, which information has caused the guards to be doubled. Can this be attributed to Irish cranks like O'DONOVAN ROSSA, who are engaged in blowing up England, or has the contagion spread over the continent? Rome sympathizes with Ireland's distress, but denounces all and every attempt to secure relief by assassination or other unlawful means. But dynamite is not an outgrowth of Ireland, it comes from Russia and is handled through secret organizations scattered over Europe, nor confined to cranks or idiots, but men of high intelligence bent on disturbance and anarchy, and against all authority, political or religious.

IT is reported in Republican journals that an effort will be made to make B. F. JONES, of this city, chairman of the Republican National Committee. We have a great regard for Mr. JONES, personally, and for that reason, say don't. If there is anything he craves most earnestly it is peace of mind and escape from worry, which would be impossible in the position named. It is better suited for a character like STEVE ELKINS, whose training and experience would lead him to take desperate chances in an exciting campaign and adopt means utterly repugnant to the character, life and habits of the undemonstrative and quiet Mr JONES.

ARE ALL RELATED.

Blaine and Logan No Relatives Not Fed at the Public Crib.

An Interesting List of Their Relatives Placed in the Public Service.

[Washington Letter.]

The other day there was published a list of the relatives of James G. Blaine who through his mercy and grace are feeding at the public crib; but it was incomplete, and did injustice to the great historian. Some one has said: "He who careth not for his own household is worse than an infidel," and neither of the Republican nominees has failed in this regard. If there is a relative of John Alexander Logan who does not hold an office it is an oversight for which a pardon should forthwith be issued, as it has been Logan's purpose to take care of not only his relatives, but his servants and private secretaries, at Government expense. James Gillespie Blaine has a private secretary who is paid out of the funds appropriated for the support of the State Department, and his name is Sherman. He is now in Augusta assisting Mr. Blaine in answering the 3,000 letters he receives daily, but there is no record to show that Secretary Frelinghuysen has accepted his resignation or stopped his pay.

The members of the Blaine family now holding office are as follows:

John E. Blaine, a brother, Paymaster, United States Army.

Robert G. Blaine, a brother, curator of the museum at the Agricultural Department, in charge of the big pumpkins and double-rowed ears of corn. Robert was a clerk in the House of Representatives when James was Speaker, and a clerk in the Senate while James was a member of that body. When James became Secretary of State he billed Robert with Dr. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Walker Blaine, a son, and a young lawyer who never had a case in court, is assistant counsel for the Government in the Court of Alabama Claims at a salary of $3,500 per annum. He was Assistant Secretary of State when his father was Premier, and was selected to conduct some delicate guano negotiations with Peru.

John J. Coppinger, a son-in-law, is Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighteenth Infantry.

James A. Ekin, a cousin, is Assistant Quartermaster General in the army.

William M. Ekin, a son of James A., is an agent of the Quartermaster General, investigating claims growing out of the war in Tennessee. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention.

John E. Blaine, a cousin, is Collector of Internal Revenue in Kentucky.

The Rev. Malnor C. Blaine, a cousin, is a chaplain in the United States army.

Augustus Stanwood and Isaac Stanwood, nephews, are clerks in the New York Custom House.

James A. Dodge, a cousin by marriage, is an Inspector of Customs.

The members of the Logan family who hold offices are even more numerous.

Cornelius A. Logan, a cousin of John Alexander, is Minister to Chili.

W. F. Tucker, Jr., a son-in-law, is a paymaster in the United States army.

John A. Logan, Jr., a son, is a cadet at West Point.

John M. Cunningham, brother-in-law. Second Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry.

Samuel S. Errett, brother-in-law, Assistant Superintendent Yellowstone National Park.

Cyrus Thomas, brother-in-law, ethnologist, Smithsonian Institution.

Viola Thomas, niece, daughter of Cyrus, clerk, Smithsonian Institution.

Susie Cunningham, sister-in-law, clerk in Treasury Department.

Enoch Blanchard, nephew, clerk in the Treasury Department.

Mollie E. Jenkins, niece, clerk in the marine hospital service.

James Cunningham, brother-in-law, Postmaster at Birmingham, Ala.

Samuel K. Cunningham, brother-in-law, Inspector, Chicago Custom House.

James V. Logan, brother, Postmaster at Murphysboro, Illinois.

Edward Hill, nephew, Deputy United States Marshal Southern District of Illinois.

Mary H. Brady, former servant, clerk in Treasury Department, Washington.

Louis Norris, former servant, messenger in the Interior Department, Washington.

Daniel Shepherd, private secretary, Assistant Postmaster at Chicago.

Beach Taylor, private secretary, clerk United States Senate.

One advantage in favor of Blaine and Logan is that their relatives are now already taken care of, and there are not any remaining who will have to be provided for after election.

Will He Consent to Be a Decoy Duck?

(N. Y. Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

* * * It is given out here that Mr. Jones' choice as Chairman of the National Committee was because he is a prominent manufacturer, has cash and can raise a good deal of money for the campaign fund. It is also urged that in this fight the business interests must be largely represented in party management to secure their support. Mr. Jones is to be the decoy duck to entice the rest of the tribe into the net. Doubtless this reason is in part a faithful reflex of the purpose Mr. Blaine and Mr. Elkins had in selecting this thrifty Pennsylvanian to sit at the head of the National Committee and act as a contribution box. But it is well known here that there is a more potent cause for this election. If there has been anything patent ever since the nomination it is that Mr. Blaine intends in every important detail to conduct his own canvass. Mr. Elkins will, of course, be the chosen representative through which the work is to be done. To secure a fair swing for this combination a figurehead was needed for the chairmanship of the general committee. An old politician would not do. An able man could not be worked, so Jones is to be set up as the automaton with Mr. Elkins in charge of the string.

Elkin's Father Prefers Thurman.

(Kansas City Times, June 21.)

Col. P. D. Elkins, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, was in the city yesterday, en route to Deer Park, Md., to spend the warm months at the summer residence of his son, Mr. Stephen B. Elkins, the manager of the Blaine forces at the Chicago Convention. "I suppose you are cognizant of the reports to the effect that Mr. Elkins will be appointed to a Cabinet position in the event of Mr. Blaine's election," queried a *Times* reporter, accosting Col. Elkins at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday afternoon. "Yes, I have seen allusions in the papers to that effect, and that is the extent of my information. I know nothing of my son's plans, and I am not sure that he would accept a portfolio if one were offered him. He has very extensive interests of his own to look after." "What do you think of the Republican ticket?" "If we are to have a Republican President, I would prefer Mr. Blaine to any man in his party, but I am, and always have been, a Democrat, and hope to see Allen G. Thurman in the Presidential chair. He may not even get the nomination, but he is, nevertheless, the greatest statesman in America."

WHEN the blood moves sluggishly in the veins because it is loaded with impurities, an alterative is needed, as this condition of the vital fluid cannot last long without serious results. There is nothing better than Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood and impart energy to the system.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—Judge McClean, of the Adams Judicial district, now Adams and Fulton, has been unanimously renominated by the Democrats of Adams, and will be accepted by Fulton with equal unanimity. His record of ten years on the bench has ranked him among the best Common Pleas Judges of the State, and the Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel*, the Republican organ of the county, one of the most respected and influential journals of the Southern border, manfully calls for Judge McClean's cordial acceptance by the Republicans.

—Indiana Republicans are rather disheartened because of the selection of Mr. John C. New as Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Mr. New has shown very decidedly that he is not the proper man to run a big campaign, and at this time, in consequence of the opposition of the trades-union to him, it is asserted he will cost the Republican party several thousand votes, which the party can hardly afford to lose.

—Friends of ex-Senator McDonald at Washington say they have reason to believe that if Cleveland should receive the Democratic nomination for President, he would be glad to go on the ticket with him. It is thought Mr. McDonald would be equally willing to be associated with Mr. Bayard. There is no doubt Mr. Hendricks is bitterly disappointed by Mr. Tilden's declination, as he was extremely anxious for the old ticket to be put up. This is some sort of retribution for Mr. Hendricks, because if he had not got into the sulks of 1880 the old ticket would certainly have been renominated at Cincinnati, and he would to-day stand the best chance for receiving the nomination for President.

—Col. Bob. Ingersol interviewed at Cincinnati on politics, after his Sunday night infidel lecture, said: Asked whether he was going to do any political work between now and November, he said he believed not, because it gave him more pleasure to fight the church than to fight the Democrats, and besides there was no important issue between the parties. If there was, he would go on the stump for Blaine and work as long as he was able. The campaign, for want of an issue, was going to be a quiet one, ending in Blaine's favor. The tariff question would hardly receive attention but for the log-rollers. The Louisiana member says, 'O course I'll vote to remove the tariff on the goods in the list, but you must protect sugar." The Massachusetts man says, "I'll vote for the measure if you protect cotton goods," and the Pennsylvania man remarks, "You can count on me if you strike out the clause about iron." In this way every member of Congress would have a whack at the bill in the interest of some outrageous monopoly, and monopolies always come out on top and crowd the little fellows to the wall.

—Ex-U. S. Senator Francis Kernan, of New York, interviewed the other day on the political situation, said:

Until I read Mr. Tilden's letter I regarded him as pre-eminently the choice of the party and that he would be nominated. After him I think no man in this State so well meets the demand of the party and of the country as Mr. Cleveland. While he has never been anything but a reliable and consistent supporter of Democratic principles, he has, in the administration of our State affairs as Governor, fulfilled, by universal concession, the pledges of the reform platform upon which he was elected by such an enormous majority. I can conceive of nothing in his record which would lose him the votes given to him in 1882. That the Republican press regards him as the most dangerous opponent whom the Democratic party can present is of itself a strong reason why New York should present him at Chicago.

—Republicans in Washington are much disturbed regarding the probable effect Blaine's prohibition sentiments will have on the November election. The Blaine men are chary in denying that their chief is a Prohibitionist. They content themselves by asserting that it cannot be proven that he is a straight-out Prohibitionist. A declaration of Neal Dow, who recently visited Blaine at Augusta, has caused a flutter at the capital. Dow asserts that Blaine said not long ago that he (Blaine) was a total abstinence man, and that he is so far in favor of prohibition that he would vote for a prohibitory clause in the Maine constitution. Republican Congressmen are anxious to receive instructions from Blaine regarding the temperance plank to be carried out in the campaign. At present they are at sea, and fear that they will soon be overtaken by a squall.

—It is admitted now that the election of Blaine and Logan has settled Massachusetts, the cradle of Republicanism, more than doubtful; it has been pronounced sured its electoral votes to the Democratic ticket. The Boston *Advertiser* says:

"Never before since the Republican party was organized has there been a question as to the vote of Massachusetts in a national election. The Republicans of the State have not always—indeed, very seldom—secured the nomination of the candidate of their choice. But they have never before had thrust upon them a candidate against whom their moral sense and their political convictions and instincts lead them to revolt. Whether it was wise to do so now will appear more plainly as the canvass goes on. Mr. Blaine's adherents have boasted of their ability to elect him without the vote of New York; and it would appear that they think they can get along equally well without the help of Massachusetts. Perhaps, as the campaign advances, and the deep dissent of the conscientious voters becomes more apparent, they will boast of being able to spare other States and more contingent support. But as the Republicans needed all their regular votes, many thousands besides in the doubtful States, in the elections of 1876 and 1880, it is most probable that the wisdom of repelling support now will not now be apparent as the election draws near.

"A course of action that has made electoral votes doubtful may be [illegible] and 'brilliant,' but it is not wise dent management."

What a Prominent

OFFICE JAMES B[illegible]
& SA[illegible]
Cleve[illegible]

This is to
Gombault's
months, a
known a
valuab
incipie
enlarg
weak e
every
from it
other
Bals
tha
me
str
an

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Democratic National Convention will meet at Chicago July 8, and with its nominations the great Presidential battle of 1884 will commence. That it will be one of the most exciting and interesting in American history is admitted by every one. That it will result in a great victory for the Democracy we are supremely confident. The signs are all auspicious. BLAINE'S nomination has divided instead of welding together the opposing elements of the Republican party. There will be no counting-out to cheat the Democracy of the fruits of victory, as in '76, or successful corruption to buy Republican success as in '80. Nothing seems more certain than the Republican party *must go!* The people are tired of its wrongs and shams, and its tattooed candidate every way worthy its shameless record.

THE WEEKLY POST, offered at unprecedentedly low rates for the campaign, will put forth every energy in power to make Democratic success as brilliant and overwhelming. Educate the voters and they will vote right. A newspaper is the political common school of the day. In its ample columns, by week, will be found a record of progress of the campaign; of the conventions and notable speeches; the political movements of the parties and the part the Nation[illegible] didates in the battle of the ballot. We hope to make it a hand-book for Democratic campaigner on the stump, in neighborhood talks and at the polls. We will send the WEEKLY POST until result is ascertained in November at the following low rates:

5 COPIES TO ONE ADDRESS
10 COPIES TO ONE ADDRESS
20 COPIES TO ONE ADDRESS
40 COPIES TO ONE ADDRESS

Address

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
[illegible]
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A BROKER'S

Bankrupt and Deserted Partner, He Commits

NEW YORK, June 24. Burnham, who this morning suicide in Yonkers was a member of the firm of Hotchkiss & Burnham who suspended payment, Stock Exchange closed on Metropolitan Bank closed. formerly lived at the Windsor, York, but on the 1st of June Yonkers and took up his brother-in-law, P. W. Hotchkiss. He said to a reporter: has not been in his right mind firm failed but he has tional that he could not from day to day. Last his partner, Horace L. been more fortunate since the failure ham, told him he was c untry for two months to affect Burnham to me he did not now that his mind in his trouble and I saton conversation coherent that better go to o'clock. His anything special but this morning after 7 [illegible] had to be [illegible] plied at last found cowering tempt to [illegible] the street best citizens to [illegible] propose but hanged killed [illegible]

VARIOUS OPINIONS

On the Political Outlook Among the Law-Makers.

...a Dozen Tickets Which It Is Thought Would Win.

...rrupt Practices of Federal Officials in Illinois.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

...GTON, June 23.—The passage ...ty Civil Appropriation bill ...se to-day, under a sus... ...es, has encouraged the ...s can and will get ... Randall says the ...journ by the 3d, ...day will depend ... Senate shall ...apprehend ...mittee on ...ut the ... the ...long

...Mr. ...ment, ...can put ...muel J. ...illiam R.

...ew, said: ...situation. ...o win a vic... ...for twenty ...sure is made ...tments, ...e, State ...thers to ...people ...we put ...

...he the ...

...Governor ...He will ...

Republican party in mass. "If it had done that I think I should have been like the fellow who had a skittish mule which insisted upon putting its hind legs over the dashboard. I should have been inclined to say with him, 'If you are going to get in I want to get out.'"

The President has learned since the convention that the "boys" from New York spent most of their time in Chicago in loafing about and listening to speeches in the Blaine headquarters. He is convinced that the convention was badly managed, and that he was not ably supported. He has expressed the opinion to-day that New York will name the Democratic candidate, and that the unit rule, which has become so unpopular in the Republican party, will do the business for the New York man. He believes that the Republicans will, in time, get over their aversion for the now objectionable rule.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—Democratic politicians in the House insist that the desperate fight that is being made against Cleveland will not defeat his nomination. Many, who say they have no choice as to the candidate, hold this view. They acknowledge that the opposition of Kelly and many of his followers is now in earnest and that they will do him all the harm they can. But despite this they say he will have a majority of the New York delegation. Those who are pronounced Cleveland men in the House take the apportionment of delegates made by the entire Cleveland element, in which Cleveland delegates are stated at 35 and anti-Cleveland 37, and say they can point out in all through the list of those put down opposed to Cleveland who are decidedly able to him.

Wemple, who attended the Saratoga ...tion, says that though Kelly, Grady ...rge number of their followers are ...to Cleveland, there are still a ma... the prominent Tammany men ...iendly to him. He says that the ...position is from the followers ... and grows out of personal ...h will not influence the rest. ... Eaton, of Connecticut, says ... will be Cleveland, and the ... practically unanimous. He ...ch much importance to the ...on, and says: "Oh, of course ... carry New York."

...tive Spriggs, of New York, is ...be one of the closest friends ...ilden has on the floor of the ...e said to-day that he would ... Governor Cleveland nominated, ...he thought there were signs of a ...g away from that candidate.

..."Cleveland is not nominated who ...be your choice?"

...ink that if Cleveland does not get ...t Randall will have the entire ...gth of the New York delegation. ...dall and Hoadly would make a good ...et. Randall and Palmer would also ...ke a good team."

...Do you think that the tariff question ...ll be a disturbing one at Chicago?"

"I do not think so. I do not believe that the Democrats will force the tariff issue into prominence."

CORRUPTION IN ILLINOIS.

How United States Marshals Made a Fat Salary.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—James A. Winston, for many years connected with clerk's office in Sangamon county, Illinois, and who examined the expenses of the United States Courts in that State, was before the Springer Committee this morning. He described the method of irregular collections in the Southern district and said that Marshal Wheeler made a statement in writing concerning them, and while he did not deny the charges seemed to know nothing about many cases brought to light and said Chief Deputy Reece made out the accounts in question thus throwing blame on the Deputy. Reece on the other hand stated that he never made up any accounts except those for which the chief clerk furnished memoranda or where Marshal Wheeler gave instructions in detail. Louis Vetter was ... Marshal Wheeler's criminal ... three hundred and twelve ... in four years as appearing before ...oners to guard prisoners. Vetter ...nitor of a building in Spring... ...had been such for twenty-five ...swore that he didn't think that ... he had been before com... ...re than twenty times, cer... ...dred times, and that he ... pay for his services. ...wart (Republican) here ...ion that it was un... any further in the ... Wheeler's written ... Wheeler admitted ... The affair could not ...y amount of testi... ...al admitted. ...was associated with ...he examinations in ...as recalled and cor... ...on's statements. One ...rested in Hall Court House, ...d, by Wheeler in person. The ...ant was rendered as if the arrest had been made one hundred and ninety-seven miles away. The charge was $55 72; the lawful charge $2 50.

COLONEL COOK ON COLONEL BLISS.

Colonel Cook, special counsel for the Government in the Star route cases, was before the Springer Committee to-day, and denounced Bliss' reflections on him as ...studied malignant inventions and per...ury." Cook next said that Woodward was the most inefficient and unfortunate ...n who could have been selected for the ... given him in the Star route cases. ...was of the opinion that Merrick was ...alous in his efforts to convict the ac... Cook then went on to tell of a cor... ...osition which had been made to ...he was employed on the cases, ...ned that, anticipating it, he ...uleman under a best in his of... ...what was said, but the matter ...ltirely developed, the messenger ...itness to come to the "Portland" ...over. He did not comply with ...st.

Parallel in Medical His...ory

...ve attended ...Treatment ...d street, ...incur... ...nedi... ...at ...st,

STRICKEN TOULON.

The Inhabitants Fleeing the City in Terror

While Paris is Thrown Into a Fever of Excitement, And

All Europe Alarmed by the Outbreak of Cholera.

Statement of the United States Consul at Marseilles.

PARIS, June 25.—The outbreak of cholera in Toulon continues to be the absorbing topic of conversation. M. Herisson, Minister of Commerce, has convoked the National Board of Health for the purpose of adopting measures for the suppression of the disease and to prevent its spread. It is said that the first death occurred on June 4, but that the presence of the disease was kept secret. On Saturday the authorities of Toulon explained the situation to the journals of that city, but they decided not to publish any account of it until Monday. It is officially announced that no deaths have occurred since Sunday, but refugees from the infected city say that seventeen deaths occurred yesterday and seven to-day. Toulon has been in a bad sanitary condition for a long time, and little has been done in the way of improvement. There are no proper sewers, and as the town is built on piles many houses are entirely without any system of drainage. The refugees who have arrived here from Toulon have been subjected to sanitary inspection.

In one of the morning journals there are published interviews with M. Pasteur and Dr. Valpain. M. Pasteur says that cholera comes from India, where it is both epidemic and infectious. Good hygiene, he says, is the best preventive, and, above all, the water from wells in infected towns should be avoided. M. Valpain asserts that corrosive sublimate is the best disinfectant. He advises those suffering from diarrhœa to immediately take ten drops of laudanum in a glass of water. When the cholera has declared itself it should be treated, he says, with opium. Morphine, he believes, will be the great remedy should an epidemic break forth.

FROM A UNITED STATES CONSUL.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Secretary Frelinghuysen received to-night the following telegram from Frank H. Mason, United States Consul at Marseilles with regard to the recent outbreak of cholera at Toulon.

MARSEILLES, June 25.—*State Department, Washington:* Cholera at Toulon was kept secret until yesterday. On the 14th there was one death; 19th, one; 20th two; 21st, three; 22d thirteen; 23d, five, and yesterday twelve. The cases are of a mild character. There has been only one death at the Navy Hospital. The deaths are equally divided between civilians and the military. The question whether it is Asiatic or sporadic is still undecided, but the former is probable. There are hopes of checking the epidemic by sanitary precautions. The condition of Marseilles is excellent, and the death-rate below the average.

PERIODICAL RECURRENCE OF CHOLERA.

The Asiatic cholera, a virulent form of septic cholera, always originates in Hindoostan. The year 1756 marks the recognition of periodically returning twelve yearly epidemics connected with the great twelve yearly Hindoo festivals at the temples. These epidemics recurred in 1768 and 1781, in which latter year 5,000 English troops, after camping on foul pilgrim grounds and drinking polluted water, were attacked. In two days 3,000 were affected. Three times twelve or thirty-six years subsequently the great epidemic of 1819 occurred. This proceeded up the Ganges as far as Allahabad and then deflected southward as far as Bundelcndd, in which the Marquis of Hastings was carrying on war with 90,000 men against the Mahrattas. In two weeks 9,000 men succumbed. Bombay prepared for it, but it reached there, going from village to village, and thence spread up the Persian Gulf, when 18,000 persons died, and from there to the Caspian Sea, and by land and sea to the mouth of the Volga, where it died out.

In India the epidemic spread in every direction, being conveyed in ships south to Ceylon and also west and east to Africa and from there to Muscat, at the foot of the Persian Gulf; thence down again southeast to Bombay.

THE DISEASE IN AMERICA.

In 1826 another pestilence appeared in the north of India and epidemic cholera broke out at Hurdwar. Thence it was carried back to Cabool. It spread over the Asiatic caravan route, extending to Moscow, and was distributed all over Northern and Western Russia, whence it was conveyed to Berlin and Hamburg and over to London. After it had prevailed in England and Ireland it was carried over to Canada in 1832 by emigrant ships, and one regiment in Quebec lost 200 men in a week. From Canada it was distributed to all the national posts and forts in the West, and from them was carried down the Mississippi to New Orleans by October 1, 1832, where 6,000 persons died out of a population of 55,000. The next twelve-yearly epidemic commenced in lower Bengal in 1851 and advanced over India. It was eventually carried to Holland and England and thence to Havre. It was also again brought to New Orleans and spread to St. Louis, Cincinnati and San Francisco. The last great twelve-yearly epidemic commenced in India in 1865. The pestilence was carried to France and finally reached New York, and from here was distributed in 1866 in every direction over the United States west as far as Kansas. There has been no return of cholera in this country since 1866, though it was predicted for 1877.

ACCUSING HIS SON.

A Peculiar Sensation Exciting Scranton.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

SCRANTON, PA., June 23.—Religious circles are considerably agitated in the Hyde Park section of this city because of a bitter quarrel which has arisen between the Rev. J. W. Williams, the popular pastor of the Welsh Baptist church, and his stepson, G. W. Bevan, over the ...session of $10,000 in gold, supposed to ...ve been left by Mrs. Williams at her ...h a short time ago. The pastor alleges ... Bevan, who was the son of Mrs. ...liams by a former husband, and who ... in the house until the time of her ..., took possession of the amount and ...n is equally emphatic in denying the ...ation, and claiming that it is simply ...e on the part of his stepfather to get ... him.

...pecuiar history is connected with ...oney involved. Some years ago Wil..., who had achieved a reputation as ...oquent pulpit orator, met Mrs. ..., a wealthy widow, in Wales, and ... married ... had two ... the time, and soon after her ... with Williams they determined upon coming to this country. They accordingly converted the lady's property into cash, and it realized about $10,000. They settled in Hyde Park on coming here, and Mrs Williams insisted on keeping the money all up stairs at night, and down stairs in the morning. She refused to let it out of her sight, and on this point became a monomaniac. She brought one of her sons with her to this country, because he was in delicate health, the other remaining in Wales. Shortly before her death the money disappeared. The Rev. Mr. Williams at once suspected that it had been taken by his stepson, young Bevan, and had him arrested with a view to compelling a confession from him. Bevan, however, declared that he did not have it, and that his arrest was simply a trick on the part of his stepfather. Opinion was divided on the subject among the congregation. Bevan was released from custody and went to live with friends in Wilkesbarre. He is now about to go back to Wales and has added fresh fuel to the flame by the publication of a letter to-day, in which he recites all the details of the case. Meantime, the public is as much mystified as ever over the possession of the $10,000.

THE MADIGAN CIRCULAR.

Ex-Gov. Plaisted, of Maine, Says that He Saw Mr. Blaine Write It.

(From the Albany Argus.)

The *Argus* has the word of ex-Governor Harris M. Plaisted, of Maine, that, to his personal knowledge, James G. Blaine is the author of the circular inserted within this article. The circular was employed in the 1875 political campaign by the Republican State Committee of Maine, and of that committee Mr. Blaine was then the chairman. It was used in the Fourth Congress district of that State, and thousands upon thousands of it were sent to voters, under the orders and by the hand of James G. Blaine. This is the circular:

To the Protestant Democrats of the Fourth district desire to be represented in Congress by a Roman Catholic? James C. Madigan, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth district, is a very zealous Roman Catholic. It is believed by many that he is a lay member of the secret order of Jesuits, just as the late Senator Casserly of California was. Casserly was elected to the Senate by Jesuit money—$100,000 contributed by that order—and the fact being discovered, Casserly at once resigned his seat, rather than stand an investigation, and thus expose the workings of the order. In Ohio and other States the Catholics are striving to destroy the only avenue of education left open to the children of the poor. They say, "We will have church schools instead," and thus let loose the worst of theological quarrels all over the land. It is a great gain to the Catholics to get these prominent men in Congress. They have now four members of the United States Senate, one each from the States of New York, Missouri, Virginia, and Florida. The whole energy of the Catholic church is now exerted to increase its power in the Congress of the United States. The Papists everywhere are watching the result of Madigan's campaign in this district, and it will be hailed everywhere as a great triumph for the Catholics. If a New England Protestant district sends a Roman Catholic to represent it in Congress. Are the Protestant Democrats of the Fourth district willing to aid in building up the Roman hierarchy? Answer at the polls on the 13th of September, and of you do not feel willing to vote for General Plaisted, at least cut Madigan's name off your regular Democratic ticket. Remember that you owe more to religious sentiments than you do to your party; and the proper rebuke to your party for asking you to vote for a Roman Catholic is to support General Connor for Governor and General Plaisted for Congress.

PROFESSANT DEMOCRAT.

This circular, written by Mr. Blaine, and signed in a deceiving and untrue manner, according to ex-Governor Plaisted, was issued against Mr. James C. Madigan, the Democratic candidate for Congress in that district. He was American born of Irish parents, a respected lawyer and citizen. His religion was Catholic. The candidate opposing him was the Hon. Harris M. Plaisted, already referred to. The appeal made to prejudice in the circular elected Plaisted and defeated Madigan. It will be recalled that Mr. Plaisted afterward left the Republican party, and in 1880 became the Governor of Maine, elected on a fusion ticket. He everywhere bears the reputation of a truthful man. He says that Blaine wrote the circular and that he saw him do it. Mr. Blaine has made no denial of the allegation. It will be impossible for him to deny that he franked thousands of copies of the circular to voters, for they received them, and many of his franked envelopes are preserved.

The *Argus* addresses no readers of either party who do not detest the kind of warfare in politics which the circular represents. It is known and undeniable that Blaine had thousands of the circular distributed. The man in whose behalf it was distributed by Blaine says that Blaine wrote it, every word. Blaine make no denial of the allegation. The present endeavor of the Blaine newspapers is to claim that a large number of Irish Catholics will vote for Blaine. If they will read the Blaine circular on one of their race and religion, and then vote for him, the degrading estimate formed of them by the Blaine newspapers will be ratified by their own acts.

The *Tribune* says "That this circular has been exhumed by the Democrats in view of the fact that Blaine is developing strength among the Roman Catholics of Maine and other States." The *Tribune* may or may not be correct in its assertion. The exhumation of the circular is certainly legitimate. It represents Mr. Blaine's political methods. Those methods are disgraceful. Mr. Blaine is running for the office of President. A disclosure of his methods is a right and duty, due to voters. As are the methods so is the man, and what the man is those whose votes he is specially seeking are entitled to know.

A Strong Ticket Selected.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WARREN, PA., June 24.—The Democratic Convention met to-day with a full delegation and elected W. G. Trunkey for Chairman of the County Committee. The following ticket was nominated: For Assembly, H. J. Andrews; for County Commissioners, Philip Leonhart, Joseph Clinton; for District Attorney, Charles Dennismoor; for Auditors, A. S. Dalrymple and Frank Faye, and presented the name of Charles H. Noyes, of Warren, for Congress. The convention was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the county and augurs well for the coming contest.

The "Sun" Wants Randall.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, June 24.—The *Sun* this morning prints in full the series of reasons why Randall should be nominated at Chicago given by a writer in the POST recently and adds: There is no disputing the weight of such arguments, and if it were possible to convince the Chicago Convention that Mr. Randall could really carry Pennsylvania against Mr. Blaine, his nomination would not be so difficult to bring about as it may now appear.

Mr. Randall would make a very strong candidate and a first-rate President. But can he be nominated? Would that this question could be answered affirmatively!

"We know heart disease can be cured. Why? Because thousands say they have used Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator, and know it does the cure."—*Plympton News.* $1 per bottle at druggists. 21

PERSONS POISONED.

Two of the Coal Bluff Victims Already Dead.

The Lives of Several Others Despaired Of—The Little Town in a Fever of Excitement.

The quiet little mining town of Coal Bluff, about twelve miles from McKeesport, up the Monongahela river, is in a ferment of excitement over the poisoning of eleven persons by eating ice cream. At different times on Saturday persons entered Conlin's saloon and called for ice cream. By evening they were all suffering the most excruciating pain, and three or four of them were not expected to live, so serious was their condition. Two of the victims have since died, and others are not expected to live. The persons who ate the cream were William Conlin, wife and child; Joseph Conlin, Mrs. Wilson, a widow, and her three children; Thomas Williams and his two children; Robert Cook and a colored woman, whose name could not be ascertained. The suffering of the victims commenced about two hours after having eaten the cream. They were then taken with convulsions, and lay for hours writhing in the most excruciating pain. The suffering of the children was terrible. For a time it was thought that the unfortunates were suffering from an attack of cholera morbus, but as they got no better, but lay over Sunday in the same suffering condition, it was concluded that they were poisoned. Yesterday a little girl, the daughter of Mrs. Wilson, died, after terrible suffering. William Conlin, Joseph Conlin and Robert Cook are all very low and not expected to live. Their death is expected at every hour. Another of the victims died at a late hour last night, but the name could not be ascertained. The colored woman and the other children will recover, but their condition is considered serious. Dr. Welsh, the physician who attended them, told a POST reporter at McKeesport yesterday, that in his opinion the poisoning came from the vanilla used as flavoring in the cream. In preparing the vanilla for the market it is wrapped up and coated with a poisonous substance to preserve it. This might have not been entirely cleansed when the extract was made. Another theory is that bitter almonds were used as flavoring. This is sometimes done, but great care has to be exercised, as the substance is poisonous unless taken in small quantities. The ice cream was made by Mr. Conlin, proprietor of the saloon, himself one of the victims.

EVADING THE STATE TAX.

The Many Obstacles Which Are Thrown in the Way of the Assessors.

"If the assessors would only return a correct valuation of all property subject to State tax it would be of immense advantage to the county," said County Commissioner Mercer to a reporter yesterday, speaking of the recapitulation of this year's assessment as published yesterday.

"We have a credit of nearly four hundred thousand dollars for overpaid taxes at Harrisburg. This money cannot be paid to us directly. We merely report to the State the amount of taxes for State purposes collected. We keep the money and so much is deducted from our credit. For years the amount of State taxes collected in this county has averaged about $15,000, whereas it should be one hundred thousand. Just now when we are erecting our court house this money is of the greatest value to us. The aggregate of money at interest in this county is returned as only something over nine hundred thousand dollars. Ten times that amount would not cover the amount of money at interest in this county. The value of extra furniture, the number of gold and silver watches, the number of horses are all ridiculously small. Yet we cannot blame the Assessors. They are conscientious men, but the people throw so many obstacles in their way that it is impossible for them to get at the exact state of affairs. In answer to the question as to why such a small value is placed on gold watches, $1, and on silver watches, 75 cents, I have this to say, no matter if a gold watch is worth $100 or $1,000 the law says that $1 shall be paid by its owner without regard to value. There is a point relative to that State tax credit that should be properly stated. There was considerable murmuring against the payment to Fred Magee a bill of about nine thousand dollars for securing that credit. Now Mr. Magee did not get three hundred dollars out of that. It was necessary to interest politicians of influence in our behalf. Who got this money I don't know, nor do I want to learn. Mr. Magee knows. At any rate, lawyers here would not undertake to advocate our interest for less than a quarter or even half of the money received. We, with the assistance of Mr. Magee, got the money for less than 3 per cent. of the whole amount."

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Hannah Hays, of Yankee Ridge, Coshocton county, O., returned home yesterday, after having spent a week with Dr. Sadler, 804 Penn avenue, and underwent a very critical operation for the relief of that most fatal disease to the eyes, Glaucoma. She had suffered severe pain most of the time for over a year, and though under treatment at Columbus, she received no benefit. The other eye had failed rapidly of late, and looked like a desperate case. Two hours after the Doctor's operation—without an anæsthetic—all pain was gone. The sight of the left eye has gained rapidly, and she remains comfortable.

No White Elephant Ever in the United States.

(Frank Vincent, Jr., in The Manhattan.)

Eight years ago, in a paper entitled "Two Months in Burmah," I made the following statement to the American Geographical Society: "There is a report that a white elephant is on the way to this country for exhibition, whether by Mr. Barnum or not I cannot guess; but I may assure you that no such incarnation of Holy Buddha is in the Oriental market, nor would it ever be allowed peaceably to leave either of the august courts of Mandelay or Bangkok." This statement I hold to be as true now as it was then. I would rather believe in the whiteness of a white lie, and in the sacredness of perjury, than in the combined whiteness and sacredness alleged of the elephant recently added to what is rhetorically termed "the greatest show on earth." It would not have been more difficult to obtain King Theban himself than one of his white elephants.

The Choice of the People

are the exceedingly low prices and good styles and durable Boots and Shoes offered at

J. KALBFELL'S,
Central Shoe House,
540 Smithfield street.

WFS&W

—For diarrhœa in calves give two or three ounces of castor oil, with three to four drachms of laudanum; three to four hours thereafter give a mixture of two drachms of compound chalk powder with opium, one drachm of powdered gentian, one ounce of peppermint water and three ounces of starch emulsion. Such a dose may be given twice or thrice daily until the symptoms abate. Change the diet.—*Breeders' Gazette, Chicago.*

THE POPE ON IRISH AGITATION.

"The Irish People Have Rights, and They Are Allowed to Claim Them."

TRENTON, June 25.—Bishop O'Farrell, of the diocese of Trenton, visited the Pope recently. A letter dated June 8, just received from him by the Rev. Thaddeus Hogan, pastor of St. John's church in this city, gives a conversation between Bishop O'Farrell and the Pope in reference to the position of the latter toward Irish agitation. The Bishop says he assured the Pope that "as long as the Irish people believe that any advice or command comes from your Holiness they will never hesitate to submit," but suggested that there was a fear that the Pope might be misled by the wiles of antagonistic interests. The Pope replied:

"How could you suppose that the English Government could induce me to act against the interests of Ireland? No power could persuade me to it. The Irish people have their rights, and they are allowed strictly to maintain them and claim them back."

Bishop O'Farrell said Ireland had such powerful enemies, and had suffered so much, that it was only natural that the Irish should dread the slightest attempt to mislead the Pope on their position and their claims, so that he might condemn them. To this the Pope answered with warm professions of love for Ireland.

"Ah, Holy Father," the Bishop said, "if I could only tell them what you say, how much joy it would give them."

"Tell them," was the reply, "both in America and Ireland, all that I have said and repeat to them that the Pope blesses them and wishes happiness in Ireland."

"I give you the words of the Holy Father," Bishop O'Farrell continues, "as nearly as I can remember, but I cannot give you the earnest tone, the fervent accent which he uttered."

TAXES AND VALUATIONS.

Some Figures From the County Commissioners' Office.

Mr. Murry, of the County Commissioners' office, has prepared the following recapitulation of the last assessment of the county and State taxes, and of the property subject to taxes:

PITTSBURGH.	
Number of taxables	51,375
Valuation of real estate	$ 93,916,885 00
Valuation of extra furniture	417,950 00
Valuation of money at interest	497,811 00
Number of horses	6,629
Valuation of horses	521,404 00
Number of cows	2,047
Valuation of cows	67,900 00
Number of carriages	1,264
Valuation of carriages	150,266 00
Valuation of occupations	15,065,945 00
Total valuation	110,140,370 00
Number of gold watches	2,145
Number of silver watches	39
Value of all watches	2,174 25
State tax	6,929 99
County tax	447,561 76
ALLEGHENY CITY.	
Number of taxables	22,816
Valuation of real estate	$ 40,015,322 00
Valuation of extra furniture	289,670 00
Money at interest	294,670 00
Number of Horses	2,593
Valued at	212,170 00
Number of cows	993
Valued at	27,835 00
Carriages	790
Valued at	88,379 00
Valuation of occupations	7,515,825 00
Total valuation	48,149,066 00
Number of gold watches	1,081
Number of silver watches	65
Valuation	1,129 75 00
State tax	3,821 28 00
County tax	192,596 21 00
BOROUGHS.	
Number of taxables	14,102
Valuation of real estate	$ 15,451,018 00
Valuation of extra furniture	57,510 00
Valuation of money at interest	223,005 00
Number of horses	1,539
Valued at	98,515 00
Number of cows	910
Valuation of cows	21,965 00
Carriages	317
Valued at	10,631 00
Valuation of occupation	3,551,7.0 00
Total valuation	19,205,349 00
Number of Gold watches	523
Number of Silver watches	301
Valued at	748 75
State tax	2,009 62
County tax	76,819 62
TOWNSHIPS.	
Valuation of real estate	$ 45,809,878 00
Valuation of extra furniture	50,245 00
Valuation of money at interest	375,586 00
Number of horses	11,234
Valuation	617,218 00
Number of cows	16,882
Valuation	432,647 00
Number of carriages	1,196
Valuation	89,213 00
Valuation of occupations	6,364,940 00
Total valuation	53,329,247 00
Number of gold watches	757
Number of silver watches	122
Valuation	828 54
State tax	2,193 71
County tax	214,958 00
TOTAL FOR COUNTY.	
Number of taxables	118,933
Valuation of real estate	$195,193,185 00
Valuation of extra furniture	815,375 00
Valuation of money at interest	1,340,872 00
Number of horses	21,995
Value	1,449,312 00
Number of cows	14,636
Value	355,407 00
Number of carriages	3,967
Value	317,469 00
Valuation occupation	32,486,226 00
Total valuation	$250,814,972 00
Number of gold watches	4,686
Number of silver watches	8,527
Value	4,887 25
State tax	18,845 50
County tax	931,932 32

One striking peculiarity of this statement is the fact that gold watches are valued at less than one dollar each.

A Wonderful Recovery.

From some insidious and unknown cause, James, son of Mr. Jarred Twigg, of Houtzdale, Clearfield county, Pa., seventeen years of age, had found his health breaking down and his eyes becoming blind. For a year and a half he had had a bad cough by spells, but of late had not been troubled by it. The constantly increasing and now nearly total blindness brought him with his father to Dr. Sadler, the oculist, 804 Penn avenue, this city. A careful examination found him in a very dangerous condition. He had no appetite, tongue heavily coated, the pulse was 120, temperature 100 6-10 degrees, respiration 24 to the minute with unnatural sounds in the right lung; his legs were so nearly paralyzed he he could barely walk. The eyes were red, with a white scum over both, and so blind he could not see to go in a strange place alone. While under treatment, he stopped with his friend, Mr. Francis Cooper, of McKeesport. Yesterday he returned home; though not as rugged looking as before the failure of his health, yet his eyes are as bright and clear, his step erect and firm, his pulse and breathing natural, with a good appetite and improving in strength every day.

Sang at His Work.

(Springfield [Mass.] Republican.)

A prisoner in the jail, Rochester, N. H., the other night entertained the officers and prisoners with a free concert in which he sang loudly most of the night. In the morning his cell was empty, and the jailer found the singing had covered the nose of filing bars.

Our Price

on the Genuine Waukenphast Shoe is lower than any other house in the city, at

J. KALBFELL'S,
Central Shoe House,
WFS&W 540 Smithfield street.

Railroads.

The latest published statistics concerning railroads give the following totals:

Miles	112,412
Bonded debt	$3,184,415,201
Capital stock	3,456,078 196
Floating debt	255,170,962
Gross earnings	970,356 762
Net earnings	310,682,877

Pure Cod-Liver Oil made from selected livers, on the seashore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

Chapped Hands, Face, Pimples and rough Skin cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. TH

THE IRISH AGITATION.

"The Irish People Have Rights, and They Are Allowed to Claim Them."

TRENTON, June 25.—Bishop O'Farrell, of the diocese of Trenton, visited the Pope recently. A letter dated June 8, just received from him by the Rev. Thaddeus Hogan, pastor of St. John's church in this city, gives a conversation between Bishop O'Farrell and the Pope in reference to the position of the latter toward Irish agitation. The Bishop says he assured the Pope that "as long as the Irish people believe that any advice or command comes from your Holiness they will never hesitate to submit," but suggested that there was a fear that the Pope might be misled by the wiles of antagonistic interests. The Pope replied:

"How could you suppose that the English Government could induce me to act against the interests of Ireland? No power could persuade me to it. The Irish people have their rights, and they are allowed strictly to maintain them and claim them back."

Bishop O'Farrell said Ireland had such powerful enemies, and had suffered so much, that it was only natural that the Irish should dread the slightest attempt to mislead the Pope on their position and their claims, so that he might condemn them. To this the Pope answered with warm professions of love for Ireland.

"Ah, Holy Father," the Bishop said, "if I could only tell them what you say, how much joy it would give them."

"Tell them," was the reply, "both in America and Ireland, all that I have said and repeat to them that the Pope blesses them and wishes happiness in Ireland."

"I give you the words of the Holy Father," Bishop O'Farrell continues, "as nearly as I can remember, but I cannot give you the earnest tone, the fervent accent which he uttered."

TAXES AND VALUATIONS.

Some Figures From the County Commissioners' Office.

Mr. Murry, of the County Commissioners' office, has prepared the following recapitulation of the last assessment of the county and State taxes, and of the property subject to taxes:

PITTSBURGH.	
Number of taxables	51,375
Valuation of real estate	$ 93,916,885 00
Valuation of extra furniture	417,950 00
Valuation of money at interest	497,811 00
Number of horses	6,629
Valuation of horses	521,404 00
Number of cows	2,047
Valuation of cows	67,900 00
Number of carriages	1,264
Valuation of carriages	150,266 00
Valuation of occupations	15,065,945 00
Total valuation	110,140,370 00
Number of gold watches	2,145
Number of silver watches	39
Value of all watches	2,174 25
State tax	6,929 99
County tax	447,561 76
ALLEGHENY CITY.	
Number of taxables	22,816
Valuation of real estate	$ 40,015,322 00
Valuation of extra furniture	289,670 00
Money at interest	294,670 00
Number of Horses	2,593
Valued at	212,170 00
Number of cows	993
Valued at	27,835 00
Carriages	790
Valued at	88,379 00
Valuation of occupations	7,515,825 00
Total valuation	48,149,066 00
Number of gold watches	1,081
Number of silver watches	65
Valuation	1,129 75 00
State tax	3,821 28 00
County tax	192,596 21 00
BOROUGHS.	
Number of taxables	14,102
Valuation of real estate	$ 15,451,018 00
Valuation of extra furniture	57,510 00
Valuation of money at interest	223,005 00
Number of horses	1,539
Valued at	98,515 00
Number of cows	910
Valuation of cows	21,965 00
Carriages	317
Valued at	10,631 00
Valuation of occupation	3,551,7.0 00
Total valuation	19,205,349 00
Number of Gold watches	523
Number of Silver watches	301
Valued at	748 75
State tax	2,009 62
County tax	76,819 62
TOWNSHIPS.	
Valuation of real estate	$ 45,809,878 00
Valuation of extra furniture	50,245 00
Valuation of money at interest	375,586 00
Number of horses	11,234
Valuation	617,218 00
Number of cows	16,882
Valuation	432,647 00
Number of carriages	1,196
Valuation	89,213 00
Valuation of occupations	6,364,940 00
Total valuation	53,329,247 00
Number of gold watches	757
Number of silver watches	122
Valuation	828 54
State tax	2,193 71
County tax	214,958 00
TOTAL FOR COUNTY.	
Number of taxables	118,933
Valuation of real estate	$195,193,185 00
Valuation of extra furniture	815,375 00
Valuation of money at interest	1,340,872 00
Number of horses	21,995
Value	1,449,312 00
Number of cows	14,636
Value	355,407 00
Number of carriages	3,967
Value	317,469 00
Valuation occupation	32,486,226 00
Total valuation	$250,814,972 00
Number of gold watches	4,686
Number of silver watches	8,527
Value	4,887 25
State tax	18,845 50
County tax	931,932 32

One striking peculiarity of this statement is the fact that gold watches are valued at less than one dollar each.

A Wonderful Recovery.

From some insidious and unknown cause, James, son of Mr. Jarred Twigg, of Houtzdale, Clearfield county, Pa., seventeen years of age, had found his health breaking down and his eyes becoming blind. For a year and a half he had had a bad cough by spells, but of late had not been troubled by it. The constantly increasing and now nearly total blindness brought him with his father to Dr. Sadler, the oculist, 804 Penn avenue, this city. A careful examination found him in a very dangerous condition. He had no appetite, tongue heavily coated, the pulse was 120, temperature 100 6-10 degrees, respiration 24 to the minute with unnatural sounds in the right lung; his legs were so nearly paralyzed he he could barely walk. The eyes were red, with a white scum over both, and so blind he could not see to go in a strange place alone. While under treatment, he stopped with his friend, Mr. Francis Cooper, of McKeesport. Yesterday he returned home; though not as rugged looking as before the failure of his health, yet his eyes are as bright and clear, his step erect and firm, his pulse and breathing natural, with a good appetite and improving in strength every day.

Sang at His Work.

(Springfield [Mass.] Republican.)

A prisoner in the jail, Rochester, N. H., the other night entertained the officers and prisoners with a free concert in which he sang loudly most of the night. In the morning his cell was empty, and the jailer found the singing had covered the nose of filing bars.

Our Price

on the Genuine Waukenphast Shoe is lower than any other house in the city, at

J. KALBFELL'S,
Central Shoe House,
WFS&W 540 Smithfield street.

Railroads.

The latest published statistics concerning railroads give the following totals:

Miles	112,412
Bonded debt	$3,184,415,201
Capital stock	3,456,078 196
Floating debt	255,170,962
Gross earnings	970,356 762
Net earnings	310,682,877

Pure Cod-Liver Oil made from selected livers, on the seashore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

Chapped Hands, Face, Pimples and rough Skin cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. TH

DIED.

McKEE—On ... 24, 1884, at 1:10 A. M., Mrs. NETTIE ... McKEE, widow of the late Thomas McKee, in the seventy-fifth year of her age.

DIGNAM—On Wednesday, June 25, 1884, at 12 M., at his son's residence, No. 154 Third avenue, JAMES DIGNAM, in his eighty-fourth year.

ROSS—Suddenly, on Tuesday, June 24, 1884, WILL FULLERTON, oldest son of Stephen H. and Annie J. Ross, in the eighth year of his age.

GREVES—On Tuesday, June 24, 1884, at 1:45 P. M., GENEVERA GERTRUDE, eldest daughter of L. P. and C. L. Greves, in the nineteenth year of her age.

JACKSON—On Sunday afternoon, June 15, 1884, at 2 o'clock, WILLIAM J., son of Alex. C. and Rebecca Jackson.

DAVIS—On Wednesday morning, June 18, 1884, at 1 o'clock, MARIA DAVIS, widow of the late David Davis, in the forty-eighth year of her age.

LOOL—On Wednesday evening, June 18, 1884 EPHRAIM LOOL, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

KALBFELL—On Thursday morning, June 19, 1884, at 9:55 o'clock, Mrs. SUSANNA LOUISA,

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

Gambling on Business Principles and with the Business Moralities.

Equities of Pool Selling and the Effect of Poolers' Votes in the Judiciary.

The Latest and Most Useful Toy of the Fashionable Miss.

(Special Correspondence to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, June 21—Jimmy Kelly was a prisoner at the bar of a police court, one day this week. He stood in a line with bummers, thieves, wife beaters and other committers of misdemeanors. If he had been, like most of the rest, unshaven and unfashionable, I should have to describe him as a grizzled little man of sixty, and perhaps as a cringer before the magistrate. But the personality of Jimmy Kelly was quite different from that. His hair and beard were neatly trimmed, his clothes were in the latest style, and his bearing was quietly audacious. There was nothing in his aspect to prove that he was not a gentleman. He paid a fine with a careless signing of a check, as though no amount of financial penalty could possibly be a punishment. Why, then, did not the three justices of the bench take the alternative of sending him to the penitentiary, if he was a law-breaker whom a fine did not inconvenience? Because he was a wealthy gambler. New York police magistrates do not offend

GAMBLERS WHO CARRY FULL PURSES.

Not long ago, when one of the morality societies raided a number of policy shops, five of these justices raced to Police Headquarters in their eagerness to be the one to release the prisoners on bail. So eminent a Judge of our Supreme Court as Donahue declares unreservedly that betting is a suitable adjunct of horse-racing, and it is likely that many, if not a majority, of my readers approve of pool-selling on the sporting events; but we have a law forbidding it, and therefore Kelly and other professional betters are liable to be arraigned whenever anybody chooses to prosecute.

I have put Kelly into view because he is the

HEAVIEST POOLMAN IN THE UNITED STATES.

He has been at it twenty-eight years, and has accumulated a large fortune, though probably not so much as the quarter of a million dollars which his name stands for in popular estimation, and is a representative of a class. He has the preternaturally calm manner of a faro dealer, and on occasion his imperturbability amounts to quiet insolence. He lives extravagantly but is not a bummer, and does not consort with reckless characters. He owns a stable full of fine horses, some of them racers of considerable note. He is frequently among the drivers of fast trotters on the up-town roads, though denied membership in the Gentlemen's Driving Club, the organization to which Vanderbilt, Bonner and other famous owners of good horses belong. He has a family which includes a notably pretty daughter, and every summer he is a luxurious liver at Long Branch. His methods are business-like, though illegal, and a curious feature of his management is that he will not employ men who have had experience as gamesters. His clerks, on race courses and in the pool-house which he opens at intervals in this city or a suburb, are taken from legitimate pursuits. He prefers ex-bank clerks, because they are expert in figuring; but they must come to him well recommended. No gone-wrong chaps will answer. He causes defalcations, indirectly, but will not accept the effects as employes. A young man who had for no heinous fault been out of employment until he could no longer afford to be super-sensitive as to what he did for a living, was advised last summer to go to Jimmy Kelly for employment as a seller of pool tickets.

"Where were you last employed?" the gambler asked.

"In the —— Bank," was the reply.

"Why did you lose your place?"

"Because business fell off, and they didn't need me any longer."

"Bring a certificate of honesty and capacity from the President or cashier of that bank, and I will give you a job."

On presentation of the requisite document, the fellow was engaged to go on a season's round of the race-courses. He reported at the end of a summer that he had never been held to a more rigidly circumspect standard of conduct. Kelly's business has been extensive and conducted with all the careful method of a conservative bank. He was the capitalist in one of the great pedestrian races, and is an owner in the Long Branch race track. Altogether he is an interesting outlaw.

I asked an old politician and ex-official if Kelly had to buy off those whose duty it was, according to law, to drive him out of business. He replied: "By no means ways. Take this very instance. There were three justices on the bench which decided to fine him instead of imprisoning him. I don't suppose that he bribed them with money. The simple fact was that they dared not send him to prison, and for this reasons. Firstly, pool-selling is no offense in the eyes of thousands of voters, but a proper and legitimate adjunct of sports. Such persons look on the prosecution of Jimmy Kelly as a piece of fanaticism, and, when the time came, would vote against any candidate for office who had imprisoned a pool-seller. That makes the justices afraid to offend the sporting men. Secondly, it is a long-established usage in local politics to assess the gamblers heavily for campaign funds; and these exactions necessitate recompense in the form of protection whenever protection is needed. These justices would have violated the implied contract if they had sent Kelly to the penitentiary. So, although violaters of the gambling laws are directly blackmailed enormously, it doesn't follow that all officials who favor them are guilty of taking brides. There are many and very powerful antagonistic elements in a city of this size, and the professional office-seeker makes it his aim to study and utilize them to the best advantage.

"By the way," this expert in politics added, "I once knew a reformer who had a novel project of his own invention. He argued, and nobody could refute him, that intelligent and moral voting was what we need in order to raise the standard of municipal government. Very well, then, he further said, the problem can be solved by giving to every citizen an extent of voting power comensurate with his ability and disposition to use it decently. Already we take away from a malefactor the right to vote at all. Extend the same principle logically by reducing or increasing the balloting capacity of men. Say, for example, that we let a man of good intelligence and correct behavior cast five ballots at every election. In case of lesser commendable qualities, reduce the number, until the drunkard should have only one, and so forth; while especially exemplary conduct, or high attainment of any desirable sort, should add votes, until great eminence might confer the capacity to cast a hundred votes. What do you think of that as a scheme for giving every man a proper amount of voice in city rule?"

"What became of the inventor?"

"He was a sot, the last I knew of him, and is doubtless now in a pauper's grave. Even at his best, I don't think that any conscientious and discriminating board of apportionment would have rated him at more than half a baliot."

DRAWING THE LINE AT THE VARIETIES.

Whatever may be the average of culture among the people, there at least is a feeling of reverence for things which Christianity holds sacred. In a desperate search after theatrical amusement, I went into a Bowery variety house. The entertainment was rough, but humorous, and some of the performers had talent fitting them for more desirable positions on the stage. It was one of the best of them, a negro comedian, who blundered. Having sung some topical doggerel acceptably, he responded to an encore with a song in which the temptation of Christ was travestied. The verses related how the sitger was taken by the devil to a high place, where the satanic pointer-out of worldly valuables was duly rebuffed. The audience was not handsome. The smoke of tobacco clouded it, and the fume smell of beer arose from it; the small feminine minority was not abashed in the presence of the distinctly rude majority, and certain indelicacies had excited much laughter and no blushes; but when the blasphemous import of this song was understood, the assemblage was shocked to utter silence, and the actor probably will never sing the piece again.

"That's the —— song I ever heard," remarked a fellow in my hearing; "that —— ought to be slugged, ——him."

Lat the dashes represent the hottest kind of profanity, and you get an idea of the source from which the offender received a rebuke.

FASHION'S LATEST ECCENTRICITY

Let us get in more polite society. The fashionable girl has a new toy. She has taken to live dolls. She plays with borrowed babies. She expresses the motherly instinct quite abnormally, if we concede that what she does is spontaneous. Her greatest present delight is to get possession of a pretty infant, and subject it to such extravagances of fondling and adornment as will serve the purpose of frivolity. When she drives in a villagecart through Central Park, a nurse-maid sits beside her to hold the little pet. When she goes shopping, the servant carries the baby from carriage to store and back again. When called upon in her own residence, she is found with the child in her coddling arms. Nothing in the freakish line of girlish diversion has ever taken a more sudden hold, or passing fancy. Of course, pretty babies are in urgent demand. Wherever one exists, the family is disturbed by the competition between sisters, cousins and aunts to get possession. And if no baby in blood relationship can be procured, the eager young mother by-brevet does not hesitate to procure one from among the offspring of some poor and obliging woman. The wardrobes which accompany this indulgence in alive playthings are wonders of bed beauty, taste and cost. In a dry-goods store, where I had gone to see some of the commercial developments of the rage for infants, I found an extensive department devoted wholly to tiny costumes and the materials for making them. It would be useless for me to undertake a description of the delicate and considerably mysterious things which were being inspected by a girl of eighteen; but I can be explicit in asserting that she was one of those combinations of briskness and gentleness, timidity and audacity, which are the product of city fashionable life. The dear creature was so prettily deft in handling the outfit suitable for a very new infant, and so coyly enchanting in her talk concerning the purchases, that the clerk, accustomed though he was to that kind of traffic, became somewhat dazed.

"This color would be suitable, if your baby has blue eyes," he remarked in showing her a fabric.

She gazed on him with silencing superiority; but the effect was transient, and he was soon asking her if she was the mother of the child by remarking: "Is its hair the color of your own?"

This time she looked him squarely in the face and spoke with the bluntness of exasperation.

"The little darling hasn't my eyes, nor my hair, nor anybody else's. It isn't a little darling at all—not yet; and I think I'll defer my purchases until I am able to provide you with more facts than can now be obtained. Good morning!"

No less stalwart an advocate of equality between women and men than Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, by the by, is reported to me as on the point of despair. She almost concludes that her sex does not deserve the position which she holds to be their right, and for which she has spent many years of hard and able advocacy.

"The trouble with the woman's rights cause to-day," she says, "is the lack of opposition. We are constantly striking blows which hit nothing, and consequently do us no good and nobody else any harm. What I mean is that there are no replies to our arguments. We cry out for suffrage, and nothing but empty echo answers. Men will not take the trouble to distinctly refuse us—they simply smile at the matter. All this is because women, as a mass doesn't get in the least interested in her own political disablement. She is simply abject in her endurance of injustice. She will not try to conceive of any advancement from the rear to which she has so long been kept. If ten per cent. of the women of the United States would unitedly ask for the ballot, it would not be denied them." CYMON.

FARMERS, Attention!—Don't hesitate to keep Day's Horse and Cattle Powder in your stables and your barn-yards. In diseases of the horse, cow, sheep, and hog it is invaluable.

—The next elections will be held in August, in Alabama and Tennessee; then in September Maine and Vermont will vote, and in October Georgia, Ohio and West Virginia. These are all the States that hold separate State elections this year.

WEAK LUNGS ARE CRUELLY RACKED by a persistent Cough, which Dr. Jayne's Expectorant may be relied on to cure. It cures also both Asthma and Bronchitis.

CLEVELAND'S CHANCES.

His Friends Claim to be Entirely Satisfied With the Situation.

The Result Regarded at Washington as Decidedly Mixed.

(N. Y. World's Albany Special.)

Cleveland's friends assert that it was at no time a part of their campaign plan to have the convention instruct its delegates in favor of Cleveland. Attention is called to the fact that ever since the Lincoln campaign in 1860 all the Democratic candidates for the Presidency have come from the East and nearly all from New York, Seymour, Tilden, and Hancock all being from this State, and even McClellan being regarded almost as a New Yorker, having at one time been nominated as Superintendent of Public Works. On this account the friends of Cleveland say that they purposely refrained from making any formal demand on the National Convention for the nomination of another New York man. Carrying the argument further, they say it is not a part of their scheme to have the name of Mr. Cleveland go before the Chicago Convention as a New York candidate simply, but upon the broader platform of a national candidacy. He has, they claim, acquired a national reputation, and if he had displayed in any other State than New York those qualities which so eminently fit him to lead the Democracy to victory, he would be urged as strongly for the nomination as he now is. He is not to be regarded as a sectional candidate in any sense of that term, and if the Chicago Convention fails to appreciate the Governor in the light in which he will be presented—as a candidate for the people—they will not attempt to bolster him up as a sectional or "New York" man. While reasoning in this way the fact will not be lost sight of that the vote of New York is necessary to secure Democratic supremacy in the coming struggle, and that Mr. Cleveland, is in their opinion, above all men, the candidate who will poll the largest vote in this State in November. The Governor's friends thus express themselves fully satisfied with the situation, present and prospective, and think a majority of the delegates to Chicago will agree with them as to his availability to lead the Democratic host to victory.

Governor Cleveland, who has for some days been indisposed, is now much improved. Since the convention adjourned at Saratoga he has been flooded with letters and telegrams, principally of a congratulatory character, and tendering his the support of the writers for the nomination. Many of these are from other States, the South being fully represented. A Virginian dispatch says that that State will do as well by Cleveland as New York can possibly do. Quite a number of the letters are from Republicans, one of whom suggests a plan for a representation of the Independents in the Chicago Convention.

It is understood that the Governor will leave his cause almost wholly in the hands of his friends. His executive business claims a large share of his time and attention, and it is not at all likely that a campaign bureau will be organized at the capital, with the Governor as its chief director.

It is expected that Governor Hoadly, who is reported by telegraph as having left Columbus for the East, will visit Governor Cleveland before his return.

CONCILLIATING CLEVELAND'S OPPONENTS.

A delegate who evidently had been "behind the scenes" at Saratoga, said: "The action of the Convention was a brilliant *coup d'etat* such as one does not often witness. I believe I am as close to the men who, as the friends of Governor Cleveland, managed the Convention as any man in the State. These men did not fail to appreciate the fact that, as this was a Presidential year, every person who had been connected with the Democratic party would be all the more anxious to define himself. Now, while the real opposition to Cleveland was not based upon personal enmity to him nor upon a preference for Flower, the latter was used as the most available person upon whom to rally this opposition. This opposition was not only overthrown, but Tammany itself was brought into thorough accord, on the very conditions which it demanded. Consequently everything was settled with Tammany on its own terms, and John Kelly must either support Cleveland after his nomination at Chicago or violate his pledge to the Democratic party.

The same policy of conciliation was carried out by Cleveland's friends in all other matters. What I have told you is the inside workings of the committee and the convention. All are satisfied with the assurance that Cleveland has conciliated his opponents, and will be nominated at Chicago."

A CHILLING REPORT FROM WASHINGTON.

(Washington Letter to Baltimore Sun.)

Information came here to-day from New York, which is considered of a reliable character by some of the best posted Democrats, and which puts an entirely different phase on the political situation. According to the statement which is made, the friends of Cleveland did not dare to move for an indorsement of his candidacy at Saratoga because of the certainty of absolute and ignominious defeat. Kelly, it is represented, is not placated in the least by the tremendous concessions made to him, but is as determined as ever to knife Cleveland, and will resist to the last any attempt to present him as the choice of New York. The same authority states that outside of Kelly it has been found impossible to reconcile certain influential Democratic elements which are hostile to Cleveland; that the victory supposed to have been won by Cleveland was mere shadow and not substance.

Should future events confirm this view it adds much to the embarrassment and complications of the Democratic situation. With Tilden and Cleveland eliminated there is no man in New York to whom the Democrats can look. The candidacy of Flower would be so absurd and ridiculous as to invite overwhelming defeat. The impression is strong that John Kelly does not want any New York man, but will throw all his influence in favor of some one or the other of the Western candidates. He has ever so much more chance to pursue the even tenure of his way if an outside candidate is selected, and so he can rule in New York City, it is believed to be a matter of complete indifference to him who is President. No matter who is nominated by the Democrats, Kelley will play into the hands of the Republicans if he can make a better bargain with it.

Prominent Democratsic Senators to-day said the situation may assume such a shape as to impel the convention to lay the nomination at the feet of Mr. Tilden. Influential Democrats from various parts of the country, who were here in consultation, agreed with this view, and expressed the opinion that circumstances might occur under which Mr. Tilden would yield to the pressure and feel constrained to accept the nomination.

AMONG the few popular Remedies which have successfully withstood the test of a discerning public, especially sensitive in matters of such vital importance as those which concern their daily health, FOND'S EXTRACT ranks pre-eminent. For over *thirty-five years* this well-known vegetable Remedy, endorsed with the approval of the medical profession has been in general use amongst the people with steadily increasing favor. Its name has indeed become a household word. Beware of counterfeits. Insist on having the genuine article.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—A letter from Milwaukee, in the New York *Sun*, says the Republican ticket in Wisconsin is being bolted on all sides on account of Blaine's nomination. A large number of popular Republicans have openly announced that they will not support the Republican ticket. The ticket is particularly obnoxious to the German-Americans. The *Free Press*, the afternoon German paper, bolted the ticket on the day of the nomination. A sensation was created in political circles by *Der Herald*, the most influential and widely circulated German newspaper in the West and Northwest. Hitherto it has been a stanch Republican organ. It announces in a double-leaded editorial that it will not support the Blaine and Logan ticket. Furthermore, that in the event of the Democratic National Convention nominating Cleveland or Bayard upon a sound Democratic platform it will support such a ticket, without prejudice to its returning to its allegiance to the Republican party in future campaigns. Dr. Senner, editor-in-chief of *Der Herald*, in an interview, said he believed that this view voiced the sentiments of the great mass of the German Republicans of the West and Northwest.

—The Blaine brag of carrying the Presidential election without the thirty-six votes of New York exposes the weakness of its authors. In the present condition of parties no candidate can be elected without the Empire State, and whoever carries it will succeed Arthur on the 4th of next March. New York represents alone more than one-eighth of the whole number of electors necessary to choose a President. Equally absurd is the suggestion that Blaine can carry West Virginia or North Carolina. He is associated with others in railroad and coal speculations in the former State, but they do not and will not affect the political situation in the least degree. The Democratic majority in North Carolina will far exceed the usual average this year, from local causes. The Democratic organization in Indiana is more complete than it has been since 1876, and the spring elections show a majority of 8,000 in round numbers, which will be maintained, if not increased, in November.

—The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, the leading Republican paper west of Chicago, thinks the nomination of Cleveland would result "in a campaign of unparalleled intensity." Of Gov. Cleveland it says:

Mr. Cleveland possesses elements of strength that are united in no other Democratic leader. In the large field of national politics he is untried. But the prestige of his brief career is not to be underrated. As a "Reform Governor" of New York he would start in the race with the same advantage that made Mr. Tilden so formidable an antagonist. It hardly admits of doubt that he would be acceptable to the great body of Independents in the East. He has put himself undeniably on the record of his advocacy of reform measures in his own State, in the teeth of bitter opposition by his political friends and associates. He is young, courageous and firm of principle. If Democracy is ever again to be a living thing, he represents the influences that must revivify it.

—Despite the "prairie fire" enthusiasm for Blaine in Maine it is reported that the canvass fer the September election has begun in a unique and elaborate way. The plan in operation is to circulate pledge books, in which voters record their determination to support the Republican ticket. By this expedient a preliminary canvass can be made, and voters who are at all disposed to waver can be brought to terms. The books thus filled will be a convenient weapon, if necessary, on election day. The Boston *Advertiser*, the leading Republican paper of Massachusetts but anti-Blaine, says of this contrivance:

Is it not, however, an amusing commentary on the reported "invincibility" of the candidate that, in his own State, Mr. Blaine's supporters are led to enroll their voters in autograph books? Heretofore it has been insisted that the enthusiasm for Mr. Blaine was a remarkable exhibition of voluntary allegiance, but now something very like a formal enlistment, not to say a draft, is made a prominent feature of the management of the canvass in his own State.

—After the publication of Mr. Tilden's letter ex-Senator Thurman assured a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Sun* that he himself was not a candidate, at the same time declaring in favor of progressive and general reform. "But who will lead it?" was the inquiry. "I don't know," replied Mr. Thurman, "but this is a big country, and if you would go out at night and throw a stone far enough you would hit him." Thereupon the correspondent gently asked: "Do you go out at night, Senator?" "Not by a long sight," replied Mr. Thurman, "but I guess everybody knows where I live." This is one of the most suggestive utterances of the season, if only the correspondent reported it accurately.

—It is now reported that the Republicans have carried the Senate of Oregon by 2 majority and the House by 10, making 12 Republican majority on joint ballot. The Legislature will choose a United States Senator to succeed Mr. James H. Slater, Democrat.

'SPACIALLY JIM.

We had a Convent on in town last week—
The hall was filled to the brim,
And the candidates were as thick as peas—
'Spacially Jim.

There was Arthur and Logan and Gresham and Blaine,
And Edmunds so wise and so grim,
And they whooped and they hollered like all possessed—
'Spacially Jim.

We said we hadn't no use for the crowd—
'Spacially Jim,
But we made up our minds to settle down
And take up with him.

And though the chances to win next fall
Seem party slim,
'Twas the only way to get rid on 'em all—
'Spacially Jim.

—*Chicago News.*

—After his defeat at Cincinnati in 1876 Mr. Blaine remarked: "A man never has had but one chance for the Presidency and I've had mine." Then, after trying it again with the same result in 1880, he again said in substance that it was no use looking for another chance. But the chance came, nevertheless, on the third trial. The precedent may be considered established, therefore, that an aspirant for the Presidential nomination need not relax his grip until he shall have been beaten at least three times.

—Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Boston's popular divine, and one of the Blaine bolters, said in a speech Saturday evening: "Ever since the Republican party has been in being I have voted the Republican ticket, but next November, if I am alive, God helping me, I shall vote for the best man, whether he be Democrat or Republican." [Tremendous applause and cries of "Good."] It is quite evident that the preachers are against Mr. Blaine. Perhaps Ingersoll is responsible for this.

—The Columbus *Times* of Wednesday contains the following interview with Senator Thurman. He was bluntly asked whether he was a candidate for the Presidential nomination.

"I am not a candidate," was the emphatic response. "I only ask the world to leave me alone."

"But you will not decline, Judge?" persisted the scribe.

"There will be no decency in my now declining. In the case of Mr. Tilden it was manifestly proper for him to write his letter. His nomination was inevitable. With decency he could declare his inability to accept. There is no such probability or chance of my nomination."

"It is officially announced this morning, Judge, that Henry B. Payne will not permit his name to go before the Convention."

"That is proper in Mr. Payne," added the ex-Senator. "I have nothing to say about Mr. Payne."

IN THE CAMPAIGN.

—Blow the bugle, pound the drum,
Get up steam and make things hum,
What's the sense in keeping mum;
Noise is at a premium.

Hear the cannon's loud report,
Hear the raging war horse snort,
Hear the orator exhort,
And tell whom we must support.

Let the signal fires glow,
Let beer and whisky flow;
Go and guzzle with the foe,
If he can thus be laid low.

Cheer, and cry, and shout, and call;
Howl and bellow, scream and bawl;
Yell, and shriek, and whoop, and squall,
Keep it up until the fall.

—*Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.*

—The Philadelphia *Ledger's* New York correspondent says of the Democratic State Convention in New York:

The Saratoga Convention passed the point of danger when it decided to give Tammany Hall thirty delegates, instead of the limited representation awarded to it by the State Committee. This action renders it certain now that Kelly will work for Cleveland if he is the nominee at Chicago; and this fact has a significance that is not to be misunderstood. Had the action of the State Committee been adhered to, it is no secret that the "boss" and his following would have returned home in disgust. Kelly solus, of the Tammany Committee, or the Tammany delegates even, may not count for much as distinct political factors, but Kelly with 40,000 or 50,000 Democratic voters behind him on election day holds the fate of the State, if not of the Presidential candidate, in his hands.

THE constantly increasing popularity of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is a guarantee of its usefulness and effectiveness for children suffering from Wind Colic, Diarrhœa or Dysentery. Price 25 cents per bottle.

—A house where the girls play "The Maiden's Prayer" should generally be avoided by careful young men. No girl who persists in pounding that venerable piece of music ever learns to make good pastry.

PALPITATION of the heart is easily cured with *Peruna*.

—The London *Saturday Review* declares that of all living American writers Dr. Holmes is the one who may most truly be said to have won the hearts of English readers.

AYER'S Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to **refund the money.**

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

my1w-saWfm—nR

DR. H. F. PEERY'S
VERMIFUGE, or "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS,
Is the best Worm Syrup in the market; it can be relied upon as a safe and effectual remedy for that disease, to which all children are more or less subject. Its speedy operation in all sudden attacks, as Colic, Fits or Spasms, gives it an unrivalled superiority.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM
Is a certain cure for inflamed Eyes and Eyelids. Hundreds of testimonials of its efficacy can be furnished. Often when the best medical advice has failed to relieve the patient, a box of **Roman Eye Balsam** has effected a radical cure.

E. FERRETT, Agent,
372 Pearl St., New York.

MANHOOD To those suffering from the effects of youthful errors, seminal weakness, early decay, lost manhood, etc., I will send you particulars of a simple and certain means of self cure, free of charge. Send your address to F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.
de18-1yW

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Alexander Eaton, deceased, late of Findley township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to
my24-6tW JOHN MOODY, Executor, Clinton, Pa.

DR. WHITTIER,
930 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa., as for many years past, devotes especial attention to the study and treatment of
DEBILITATING NERVOUS DISEASE, physical decay, nervousness, lack of energy and ambition, impaired memory and sight, pimples, eruptions, devitalized blood, and unfitting for duties of business or society, permanently cured.
CONSTITUTIONAL BLOOD DISEASE, all forms scrofula, affecting blood, skin, glands, throat and nose, causing wasting, general ill-health, and so diseasing the functions of the body as to render life miserable. Dr. Whittier makes a special study of each case, thus insuring reliable and scientific treatment and REAL CURES. Consultation free and confidential. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. Call or address DR. WHITTIER, 930 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
(a1)

GRAND WORD CO[illegible]
ENTERTAINING AND INSTRUCTIVE PA[illegible] MAGNIFICENT AND [illegible]
Owing to the great success of our former Word C[illegible] who saw our offer too late to compete, we concluded [illegible] the largest lists of words from the letters compri[illegible]
"USE DAY[illegible]
1st. Solid Gold Watch ..... Worth [illegible]
2d. Magnificent Tea Set and Salver .....
3rd. Diamond Earrings .....
4th. Lady's Gold Watch .....
5th. Gent's Diamond Scarf Pin .....
6th. Elegant Tilting Ice Water Set, Sil[illegible]
7th. Toilet Stand, with Satin Lined Jewel B[illegible]
100 BOXES DAY'S SOAP remaining
For the neatest list with fewest errors, pro[illegible]
First. All lists must be fully prepaid and [illegible] are using DAY'S SOAP in your family, na[illegible] and your name and address, all to be written [illegible]
Second. Words must be written plainly, [illegible] fiction, Scripture proper names, modern geo[illegible]
Third. Only words found in Webster's or [illegible] to the last with the exceptions of prefixes an[illegible] has different meanings, to be used but once.
Fourth. Plurals of all words admitted ex[illegible] geographical names, and Christian names, b[illegible]
Fifth. No words counted unless the lette[illegible]s, any word having over 2 A's, 1 E, 1 O, 2 O[illegible]
Sixth. All lists must be in by December [illegible]
Seventh. Premiums will be given in rota[illegible]
Eighth. Lists must not be sent in rolls, [illegible]
Ninth. Mail or send lists to our New Yor[illegible]
The DAY'S SOAP has been largely sol[illegible] and wherever its merits are known it enj[illegible] many hundred letters from persons in our [illegible] in many instances refused flatly to supply t[illegible] genuine article. It is to be hoped, and it is [illegible] supply them, but in case they will not, we [illegible] blistering hands, 6 cakes prepaid, 10 cake[illegible]
The DAY'S SOAP is the purest and [illegible] It saves labor, fuel, and clothes. We will f[illegible] directions are given on the wrapper. Beautifu[illegible]
DAY & FRICK, 174, 176, 1758, 176[illegible]
For sale by THOS. C. JENKIN[illegible]

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUS[illegible]
"ROUGH ON RATS"

CLEARS OUT RATS AND [illegible]

ASK FO[illegible]
'Rough on [illegible]
A 15c-B[illegible]
Your[illegible]
Free [illegible]
FLI[illegible]

& MOS[illegible]
RO[illegible]
Bed Bug[illegible]
"ROU[illegible]

ASK
'Rough[illegible]

& MOS[illegible]
BE[illegible]

MEDICAL.

DOCTOR Whittier
Senior in age. Longest in practice. Oldest graduate.
Old No. 392, New 930 PENN AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
As old residents know and back files of Pittsburgh papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the city, devoting special attention to diseases of the Skin, Blood Brain and Nervous System, Kidneys, Bladder &c. From responsible parties
NO FEE UNTIL CURED.
NERVOUS and Mental Diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervating employment, improper habits, &c., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia constipation, threatened consumption and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage, are permanently, safely and privately cured
BLOOD AND SKIN diseases in all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also bad effects of mercury and improper medicines, are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.
URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing; inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms, receive searching treatment prompt relief and real cures.
Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases, preeminently fit him for their correct management, and affords scientific and reliable treatment on common sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER 930 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DOCTOR [illegible] WILLIAMS AND LAKE'S
Medical Disp[illegible]
906 Penn Avenue, Pittsb[illegible]
Dr. Lake is a member of the [illegible] Physicians and Surgeons of Ca[illegible] uate of two of the best Medical [illegible] delphia and Cincinnati, and [illegible] successful experience of over [illegible] treatment of Nervous and [illegible] Catarrh and all Throat [illegible] without Mercury, nause[illegible]
No fee is required unt[illegible] parties. Old, lingerin[illegible] where the Blood is [illegible] Pimples, Sore Mout[illegible] Head, Back, Brass [illegible] diseases of the Sk[illegible] Stomach and Kidne[illegible]
Young, Middle-[illegible]
Suffering from nerv[illegible] cough, indigestion, [illegible] dizziness, loss of mem[illegible] rendering life miserable [illegible] in half the time, and at half t[illegible] others have failed). As mere a[illegible] undertaken to build up a business [illegible] upon our reputation, we would respect[illegible] form the public generally that the Old Dr. W[illegible] liams' dispensary is still in the same place, 906 Penn avenue. Address DR. S. K. LAKE, 906 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., as he will always be found at the office. Consultation personally or by letter free and confidential. Call for examination or write. Office hours from 9 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.
S. K. LAKE, M. D. S., R. G. P. S.
W. C. WILLIAMS, M. D.
oct28-1yW

B. B. B. B. IS THE GREAT ELI[illegible] RADY of health, the Mess[illegible] the afflicted, the Bethesda of humanity. U[illegible] its benign influence the sluggish blood qu[illegible] the dull brain awakes, the unstrung nerve[illegible] healthily and the dormant organs of t[illegible] body awaken to new life. Restores f[illegible] and vitality to every organ of the body of prevention: an anchor of hope, and a destroy all diseases. In fact, a poor afflicted castaways afloat on[illegible] of despair. Ask for B. B. B. [illegible] and Blood Bitters), called 4 B[illegible] 1120 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh

MANHOOD RES[illegible]
A victim of early imprudence, causing premature decay, etc., having tried [illegible] known remedy, has discovered a simple [illegible] ure, which he will send FREE to his fe[illegible]
Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chathe[illegible]

...s UNEARTHED

Which Show the Need of a Change of Administration.

Campbell Given the Seventh Ohio Contested Seat in the House.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, June 20.—There is no better proof of the need of change in the administration of the departments than the recent development in the various disbursing offices of the different departments. When Col. Burnside, the disbursing officer of the Postoffice Department, was discovered to be a defaulter to over $0,000 the subject came up for discussion in a Cabinet meeting. It was agreed at that meeting to have a thorough overhauling of the disbursing offices of the Government. This has resulted in showing a general system of dishonesty which is most demoralizing. It now appears that the defalcation in Burnside's office is greater than was at first supposed, Burnside having converted to his own use nearly $50,000 of Government money. He is a cousin of the late Senator Burnside, and was appointed through the late Senator's influence. From the investigation of his office it appears that he began taking the Government money almost as soon as got his position. He turned over scarcely any of the money received for the sale of waste paper taken out of offices. Over $30,000 has gone into his pockets from this source. A deficiency of $12,000 has also been found in the disbursing office of the State Department. The disbursing officer was a Colonel. His name is Robert C. Hall. He was originally appointed from New York. He died two months ago. His bondsmen were Albert R. Bass, of Brooklyn; Chas. E. Whitehall and Edward Ruggles, of New York. They were notified to make the deficiency good, as the defalcation occurred before the end of Morgan's term of office could be held. The State Department is inclined to defend Burnside by saying that he has claimed that his accounts were muddled through and that a charitable view does not show the actual shortage. The examination of the Bureau of Engraving has been found necessary by Secretary Chandler in the investigation in one of which he has discovered a shortage of $850. This is a trifle, but it indicates a system of frauds. The Treasury Department remains to be heard from. Large amounts of waste material have been taken out of this department, but only small sums have been realized from the sale thereof. These disclosures the House Committees have been derelict in the duty of examining these offices, and have failed to perform their duty.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, June 22.—It is generally believed that Congress will get away by the 4th of July, the weather is excessively hot, members are tired, and the desire to get home will break up a quorum in a few days, so that there will be no chance to rush the business through. The Civil Appropriation bill has been passed to the House, and the Senate amendments remain in Committee. The Civil will pass the House and the Senate by Tuesday next. The consideration of the bill will take but little time, as it is needed to secure the agreement of the Committees. There are several Appropriation bills in conference, differees will insist on the seven additional House conferees towards a navy bill, instead of the deficiency bill as they would be for the purposes.

Meadville, Greenville and Fredonia, N. Y.

The Conference Committee on the Bureau of Labor Statistics bill have unanimously agreed upon the amendments pending between the Houses. The amendments place the bureau in the Interior Department, but independent of the Secretary of the Interior. Also, the Commissioner of Labor Statistics is given the right to make his own appointments. The appropriation of $25,000 for annual expenses is retained.

The Sundry Civil bill, as reported to the House, appropriates $3,629,426 for public buildings and other purposes.

A TOAD IN THE WALL.

Found in the Solid Masonry of the Old Western Penitentiary.

The wonderful longevity of animals of the toad family is a fact long known to students of natural history. Numerous and well authenticated instances are on record where toads have been kept in close confinement for years without food except the minute insects which might find their way in through the small crevices which supplied the imprisoned bactrician with air. One of the most wonderful of these instances was brought to light last week in tearing down the walls of the old Western Penitentiary, which had been standing for some half century or more. About six feet from the ground, in the solid eighteen-inch brick wall, an aperture had been left the dimension of one brick. From this to the open air was a small crevice about the size of a lead pencil, which had the appearance of having been made purposely through the mortar. In this small cavity was found a very large toad. He was alive and nearly white. When taken out and put on the ground he winked and blinked for nearly half an hour without other motion. When prodded slightly he hopped away as lively as if he had not taken a Rip Van Winkle sleep for many years. How the toad got in the wall, or how he lived during his long confinement, the workmen could not explain, unless the animal was placed in the hole by some workman when the wall was being laid, and had existed as best he might on the bugs and flies which entered his prison.

A FEW FACTS.

Mr. Blaine Trading on His Rulings With Land Grabbing Corporations.

A Leading Republican Paper Recites the Facts in a Conclusive Way.

(Harper's Weekly of this week.)

In its issue for May 10, 1884, *Harper's Weekly* said, in allusion to Mr. Phelps' effort to explain the connection of Mr. Blaine with the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad:

The one fact in this controversy which remains undisturbed, and which the honest voter everywhere will plainly comprehend, is this: In the spring of 1869 Mr. Blaine, as Speaker, made a ruling in favor of the Little Rock railroad securing to it a Government land grant, which passed on April 9. Soon afterwards it appeared that Mr. Blaine was very desirous of obtaining an interest in building the road, and on June 24 he wrote to his friend Mr. Fisher, the contractor, who had made him such an offer, asking that Mr. Caldwell, who then controlled the enterprise, should make him (Mr. Blaine) a definite proposition to enable him to acquire the interest that he desired. On the 2d of July he renews the suggestion. Mr. Caldwell apparently not responding, Mr. Blaine writes again, on the 4th of October, to his intermediary, Mr. Fisher, and tells the story of his ruling, showing that he, as Speaker, saved the road, and authorizing Mr. Fisher to tell Mr. Caldwell that thus, without knowing it, he (Mr. Blaine) had done him a great favor. On the same day he writes another letter to Mr. Fisher, urging him to read the *Globe*, which he sends him, and see how narrowly, by means of his ruling, the bill aiding the road escaped defeat. In the same letter Mr. Blaine expresses his natural anxiety to make the most of the arrangement which he had already completed with Mr. Fisher, but states that he is bothered by Mr. Caldwell's delay. This repeated reference to his official action was apparently intended to bring Mr. Caldwell to the point. This is the natural and fair interpretation of the letters, and it is this which startled the country when the disclosures were first made, eight years ago. Our readers will judge for themselves whether this is a fair view of the letters, and whether Mr Phelps' explanation removes this impression. We do not think that it does.

Mr. Phelps' letter was Mr. Blaine's own explanation and defense, because, of course, it was not published without Mr. Blaine's knowledge and consent. It was all that could be said to explain the transactions, and of this explanation *Harper's Weekly* declared that it was unsatisfactory. No subsequent word upon the subject has been spoken by Mr. Blaine or his friends. It has been asserted, indeed, that the story was a stale calumny; that the Republican masses demanded Mr. Blaine's nomination; that "the people" had repudiated the slander; that Pharisees are no better than other people; and that dudes are very poor political politicians. But not a word has been spoken or written to disprove the assertion that Mr. Blaine's own letters show that he used his official position and influence to promote his personal advantage. It was alleged, indeed, with persistency, that is superfine and above object to such things; that "everybody does it;" that Garfield was doing the same way; that Washington, Grant and good men have been the victims of lies and billingsgate; that "all politicians men as they are; that those who rail against such things are politicians and supernaturalists and impracticable fools, flies on the wheel of the chariot of nature angels, assistant Democrats, and whatever other epithets may occur to the eager and angry disputant. But when the shower of denunciation has passed, it is still apparent that no explanation whatever has been offered of the fact that the Speaker of the American House of Representatives called attention to his favorable official ruling as a reason for admitting him to a pecuniary interest in a railroad enterprise, and suggested that he had many ways of making himself useful to the enterprise, and would not be a "dead head" in it. Such facts are revelations and illustrations of methods and morals which render a man unfit for the Presidency, and if a great majority of the Republican party select him as a candidate, it must be assumed that it is because they do not disprove them. It cannot be said that they do not believe them, because the facts have not been disproved. And Republicans who value the character and purpose of the party more than its name cannot consent to injure them by attaining such a representative of the party of Lincoln and Sumner.

A GENERAL SUSPENSION

Probable Throughout the Pennsylvania Oil Regions.

...SVILLE, PA., June 22.—From all ...regions reports favor... shut down move... ...nd except with ...ork is being ...adford, the ... the latter ... one have ...rospects ...e little ...g to Pitts... ...he shut ... drillers ... pre... Eight ...sports ...he oil ...icers ...ision ...sund ...sage ...ave ...The ...ght, ...nce ... the ...been ...ents ...cket ...ient

...ster ...sch. His of... ...ng auditors, ...kless nouns ...r death.

...TIES.

...Dental ...te De... ...ment ...nas ...he ...fu...

Too Much Pittsburgh and Cleveland Stock

Compels the Aged Millionaire to Make an Assignment.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, June 20.—Although it had been rumored about for two or three days that Commodore Garrison was in bad shape financially, his specific denial last evening that his affairs were involved and his plausible explanation of the protested drafts had somewhat reassured Wall street, and the announcement of his assignment to-day created great excitement. The stock market tumbled, and some shares touched the lowest point for six years, but it soon rallied and comparative quiet reigned, although prices were weak all day. Mr. Terry, the assignee, attributes the Commodore's failure to ill health.

Mr. Rockafeller, of the Standard Oil Company, says: "It is undoubtedly true that Messrs. Andrews are involved in Garrison's trouble, but no matter what happens to them it can have no effect on the Standard Oil Company. The Messrs. Andrews are simply stockholders and can easily dispose of their holdings if they think necessary. Reports that officers of this company are in trouble are unqualifiedly false. The Commodore was deeply involved in the Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad. He and W. C. Andrews indorsed the notes of the company. One note which was protested was for $50,000 and another for $150,000, both representing a part of $300,000 in paper which had been issued by the railroad company. It is supposed that the total amount of the Commodore's liabilities is about $500,000."

Norvin Green, President of the Western Union, says: "My first acquaintance with Garrison was when he was a young man, and I a mere boy not yet out of my teens. He was then the captain of a steamboat on the Mississippi river. He made a few thousand dollars by steamboating, and then came from St. Louis to New York. He embarked in the West India trade, in which his thousands of dollars grew into millions. When the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was organized, he became one of the principal stockholders. He was also interested in the Panama railway. The Missouri Pacific Railroad Company's property was placed in the market on a forced sale and Garrison was the purchaser. He sold this property to Mr. Jay Gould. Out of this transaction grew the famous Marie-Garrison suit for $4,000,000, which is now pending in the courts. He is a large holder of gas stocks and is interested in the principal gas companies of New York, Brooklyn and St. Louis." No schedule of assets has yet been prepared but it will be ready for publication within a day or two.

GARRISON'S CAREER.

From a New York Deck-Sweep to a Man of Many Millions.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Cornelius K. Garrison was born at Newburgh, on the Hudson river, his father being the owner and commander of a freight sloop plying between that point and New York. When Cornelius was fifteen years old his father became financially involved and he was forced to sell his vessel. The boys were thus turned adrift in the world, penniless, and Cornelius drifted to New York, where he obtained employment as a deck-sweeper on one of Commodore Vanderbilt's vessels. Later on in life he became a partner with Vanderbilt, and still later enjoyed the proud distinction of being the only man who ever beat him in a lawsuit. When about twenty-six years old young Garrison went to Western Pennsylvania, and with Valentine Fehl as a partner, engaged in running a sawmill and building barges. This venture not proving satisfactory he migrated to St. Louis, where he obtained work as a carpenter, and finally took a contract to erect a row of frame buildings, which proved his downfall. Just as he had them completed and ready to turn over to the owner they were set on fire and totally destroyed. Without money to pay his workmen, he fled and again came to the East. Years later, when prosperity had crowned his efforts, he sent to St. Louis and hunted up his former workmen or their heirs and paid them in full with interest, even paying their way to and from New York.

He prospered from this time forward, all his enterprises netting him immense profits. He went to San Francisco and bought a great deal of land in California, which has since paid him vast amounts. For three years he was elected Mayor of San Francisco, and among his first acts was to suppress the gambling hells, which at that time were numerous and conducted openly. At the close of his official term he put his entire salary for the three years into an asylum for people of all races and denominations, and later gave the institution a sufficient endowment to make it self-sustaining. So pleased were the people of the city with his administration that they presented him with a massive service of solid gold plate.

A few years ago the wealth of Commodore Garrison was estimated at $20,000,000 to $25,000,000, and only that portion of it invested in railroads, far less than half his fortune, has suffered any serious shrinkage. He was at one time the owner of more gas company stock than any man in the country, being the holder of large interests in the companies in this city, Chicago and St. Louis. For some time past he has been engaged daily with his attorney in getting his affairs into shape, and is understood to have sold a great deal of his gas stock. He never dealt in Wall street, and consequently his assignment can have but little direct effect on the stock market.

WHY GARRISON ASSIGNED.

Statement of Melville C. Day, His Legal Adviser.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Melville C. Day, the legal adviser of Garrison, says: The advice which caused him to suspend was given by me, and all familiar with his affairs and with their concurrent advice, the storm was upon him and he could not weather it. His securities were unavailable, and to hold out would have resulted in a complete wreck, to the detriment of the creditors and everybody else. The existence of suits had nothing directly or indirectly to do with his assignment. The assets and liabilities depend on time and negotiations. The assignee may be able to sell certain securities while they are intrinsically valuable, yet may have no fixed market value. I presume a man with the ability and financial connection of Mr. Terry, the assignee, may be able to make negotiations which will result in obtaining something approximating the real value of the securities.

SAVE doctor bills by taking *Peruna* whenever you feel badly.

...AUGUSTA, ME., June 22.—Early ... day morning the streets began to assume a lively appearance, and long before the time for the committee appointed by the National Convention to notify James G. Blaine of his nomination to the Presidential candidacy of the Republican party, to perform that duty, a considerable crowd had collected around his Augusta home to gaze with curiosity upon the members of the committee. Promptly at 11 o'clock the National Committee of Notification proceeded in a body to Mr. Blaine's residence and were received by Mrs. Blaine. As the day was oppressively hot and the rooms of the mansion crowded almost to suffocation, it was suggested that the presentation addresses be made upon the lawn. Accordingly when all was in readiness Mr. Blaine was escorted to the lawn, where he stood within the arc of a semi-circle. General Henderson then stepped forward and presented the address of the committee. When General Henderson had concluded speaking Mr. Blaine spoke as follows:

MR. BLAINE ACCEPTS.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the National Committee: I receive not without deep sensibility, your official notice of the action of the National Convention, already brought to my knowledge through the public press. I appreciate more profoundly than I can express the honor which is implied in the nomination for the Presidency by the Republican party of the nation, speaking through the authoritative voice of its duly accredited delegates. To be selected as a candidate by such an assemblage, from the list of eminent statesmen whose names were presented, fills me with embarrassment. I can only express my gratitude for so signal an honor, and my desire to prove worthy of the great trust reposed in me. In accepting the nomination as I now do I am impressed, and I am also oppressed with a sense of the labor and responsibility which attach to my position. The burden is lightened, however, by the host of earnest men who support my candidacy, many of whom add, as does your honorable committee, the cheer of personal friendship to the pledge of political fealty. A more formal acceptance will naturally be expected, and will in due season be communicated. It may, however, not be inappropriate at this time to say that I have already made a careful study of the principles announced by the National Convention, and that in whole and in detail they have my heartiest sympathy and meet my unqualified approval. Apart from your official errand, gentlemen, I am extremely happy to welcome you all to my house. With many of you I have already shared the duties of public service, and have enjoyed most cordial friendship. I trust your journey from all parts of the great Republic has been agreeable and that during your stay in Maine you will feel that you are not among strangers, but with friends. Invoking the blessing of God upon the great cause which we jointly represent, let us turn to the future without fear and with manly hearts.

At the conclusion of Mr. Blaine's reply the members of the committee were introduced to him individually, and an hour was spent in social and informal converse. The members of the committee then repaired to the residence of Colonel Osgood, where they were entertained at lunch. At 1 o'clock they left for Portland.

French Ideas of Americans.

French journalists of late have a great deal to say of Americans, and display much ingenuity in inventing anecdotes in what they conceive to be the American style. The absurdity of some of these creations of the Gallic fancy defies description. We translate a specimen or two for the amusement of our readers. The following ridiculous stories are now "going the rounds" of the French press:

"In our country," said an American to a young English lord, who was 'doing America' as a part of his education, "in our country there are none of the prejudices of rank. You meet a woman; she pleases you; you pay court to her and marry her in an hour."

"I will bet you two thousand guineas you cannot marry in an hour any lady here present."

"Done!" replied the Yankee.

He glanced rapidly around the drawing-room of one of the chief hotels in New York; perceived a charming lady; presented himself; paid her some compliments; gave an order to a waiter, who went out and returned with a grave gentleman carrying a small Bible; the group retired into a corner; the grave gentleman scrawled a certificate; the waiter signed it as witness, and the Yankee returned to the Englishman, to whom he said:

"It is done, and has taken me only fifty-eight minutes!"

The young lord gave him a check, and the newly-married couple disappeared arm-in-arm.

"Extraordinary! Marvellous!" murmured the future English legislator, half aloud.

"Pooh! Not so very extraordinary after all," said another Yankee, who had observed everything. "They have been married two years, and you are to my knowledge the sixth simpleton upon whom they have played the same trick!"

Here is another specimen: The marriage of a son of President Arthur to Miss Kate Beach is fully decided. The ceremony will take place in two months, and the young couple will pass their honeymoon in Paris.

"This," said the Paris paper, "is the way in which, according to a New York journal, the two lovers made each other's acquaintance:

"The young man was musing at the seashore, when he saw pass a young girl carrying a basket of flowers, and, as he is near-sighted to the last degree, he took her for a flower-girl, and called to her in a lordly tone:

"'Approach fearlessly, my good girl! Come and put a flower in my buttonhole!'

"Miss Beach burst out laughing. At this silvery sound the President's son, perceiving his error, fell upon his knees and lost himself in excuses and compliments. His address finished, he rose and wiped his knees with his sleeve to get the dust off. Miss Beach meanwhile escaped without replying. He pursued her, and overtook, while running, a friend of both, who introduced them.

"The united ages of the lovers make but thirty-four years."

The French have long been noted for their absurd delineations of John Bull and his ways. They are now expending the same peculiar talent upon Brother Jonathan, and with the same success.

Maud S. Makes Fast Time.

(N. Y. Sun of Saturday.)

Maud S. yesterday made the fastest mile that has ever been trotted over the old Fleetwood track, going to the quarter in 3:13¾, reaching the half in 1:04¼, and finishing in beautiful style in 2:13¾. The track is conceded to be about two seconds slower than the Rochester, Buffalo, or Hartford track, and, fine as the record is, it might perhaps have been better if the mare had not possibly had an inkling that her noble owner had laid twenty-five dollars against her. Until yesterday, Trinket's record of 2:14 had been the best on the Fleetwood track, and, if rumor speaks truly, there may be more sport among the trotting cracks this year than was expected a few months ago. Trinket is in such fine form that her driver says he isn't afraid of any of them, and Clingstone, who also has a record of 2:14, has lately been showing his old speed by accomplishing a quarter in 31¼ seconds. Who knows but that even Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See may have their proud pre-eminence disputed?

The Grant Family.

(New York Letter to Detroit Post.)

I called yesterday on Jesse Grant, the youngest and pet of the Grant family, and found him in his office. He was not in a gloomy frame of mind, but vivacious and cheerful as a youth should be, even if he has lost $100,000. "There is nothing to add to what has been said," he answered me.

In reply to my question whether his father would make any statement, he said: "No, I suppose not. Not at present, at any rate. He may make one by and by."

I inquired why he did not make a statement now.

"Because there is nothing to say," he answered. "We've all lost our money, and that's the end of it."

...ear of the English Bordering on a Panic.

Threats Against the Pope's Life Cause the Vatican to be Closely Guarded.

LONDON, June 22.—The Irish leaders in London just now seem to be anxiously awaiting some expected developments of an extraordinary character. The fact that the Parnellites seem to be in a state of constant apprehension would indicate that they have good reason to know that the "Force party" are on the eve of attempting to carry out some well-planned scheme of terrorism. The police are nervously active. London was never so thoroughly patrolled. Strangers arriving at any of the metropolitan entrepots are closely scrutinized, and in many cases "shadowed" until proved beyond suspicion. All the Ministers are guarded by detectives to and from Parliament and the public offices. The entire detective force has been put on double duty alternately. When Parliament is in session visitors are discouraged from attendance and strangers are not allowed in the buildings at all. Before each sitting the Parliament buildings are searched by the police from cellar to roof, and immediately after each rising all people are ejected from the palace yard and the gates are locked and placed under guard. All the Ministers and a majority of the Tory leaders have adopted the custom of leaving Parliament in cabs, the Ministers making their exits through the private entrances. During each recess all the corridors and vaults of the Parliament buildings are constantly patrolled by special sentries.

The Thames Embankment has been placed under the care of specially appointed watchmen. Nearly all the well-known Invincibles who recently were conspicuous in London have either disappeared or have suddenly become ominously quiet. Peter Tynan, long regarded as the mysterious "Number One," recently left London, leaving word that he was going to America. It has been ascertained that he went straight to Paris, and it is asserted that he was seen in the French capital recently. Capt. McCafferty is known to be there. It is generally feared that the leaders of the Invincibles are in secret session in Paris for the purpose of directing from there the expected developments, which are awaited with a fear bordering upon panic.

THE VATICAN UNDER GUARD.

Dynamiters Threatening the Life of the Pope.

LONDON, June 22.—It is now officially admitted at the Vatican that serious threats have been received against the Pope's life from dynamiters. Recently a letter was received at the Vatican, from a source entitled to credence, stating that a well-arranged plan to attack the Papal residence by dynamite had been matured and would be carried out at the first favorable opportunity, the conspirators aiming at the life of His Holiness. This startling intelligence astounded the cardinals, who held a conference and immediately took steps to foil the would-be assassins. An extra guard of picked men was posted around the Vatican.

The Pope was kept in ignorance of the receipt of the first letter. The conspirators evidently were hovering about the place and noticed the precautions taken, for a second letter was received, in which the previous threat was renewed and a boast made that the conspiracy would be carried out in spite of all attempts to prevent it. This letter was also withheld from Leo, and the special guard was doubled. The Pope observed the extra double sentry and insisted upon being made acquainted with the reasons for its formation. When told he became deeply agitated. Observing that his agitation was noticed, His Holiness said:

"I am not alarmed with any personal fear, but at the thought that this dynamite contagion has reached Rome."

A close espionage has been established upon all visitors to the Vatican Library. Cardinal Howard and some of his colleagues in the Sacred College, however, treat the dynamite threats with ridicule.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

How the Tickets of Admission Will Be Distributed.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The sub-Committee on Arrangements of the National Democratic Committee has issued the following: "Democratic National Committee, Room 27, Palmer House, Chicago, June 19, 1884. The applications made to members of the National Committee for tickets of admission to the Democratic National Convention indicates a misunderstanding of the method by which they are distributed. Tickets are printed and issued by the committee according to the rules which have been followed at previous conventions. They cannot be given as a favor to any person. The hall will have 10,500 seats, and of these 2,000 will be occupied by delegates, alternates, officers and committees. About 800 seats will be allotted to the press. Subscribers to the fund to pay the expenses will receive 750 tickets, and 750 more will be used for distribution among local committees and city and county officers. It is supposed that 1,200 tickets will be given to Senators and Representatives in Congress, veterans and other eminent men of the country who will attend the convention; 950 tickets will be reserved by the National Committee for contingencies. The remainder of the tickets will be given to delegates, making six tickets to each, for distribution to the public.

[Signed] W. C. Goudy, W. F. Vilas, W. L. Scott, M. M. Ham, A. H. Brown, Committee of Arrangements.

Applications by newspapers for desk privilege should be made prior to June 30th, by letter addressed to Austin H. Brown, Chairman of the Committee on Press and Telegraph, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Hope of the Nation.

Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Rough on Pain."

Cures colic, cramps, diarrhœa; externally for aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. For man or beast. 25 and 50c.

"Rough on Pain" Plaster.

Porous and strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, Neuralgia. 25c. Druggists or mail.

Simpson Memorial Services.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 22.—Memorial services in honor of the late Bishop Simpson were held at the Union Methodist Episcopal church this afternoon. Nearly all the Methodist clergymen in the city took part in the services, and a very large audience was in attendance.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. mwsa W

...olina a tru... Company f... maintaining a nuisance in ... town, the ... ganbe being their passenger station.

At Beaver Falls, on Saturday, a row of frame buildings on Main street, was entirely destroyed by fire. The buildings were occupied as stores and dwellings, and the losses foot up $20,000. The insurance will cover all losses.

Information has been received at Meadville of the accidental shooting of John Norris, son of Henry Norris, of Woodcock. The boy went to salt the stock, taking a gun with him. While crossing a fence, it is supposed, he in some way discharged the gun, killing him instantly. The remains were not found until Saturday evening.

At Reading yesterday a young bicyclist, Pearson Hoff, aged seventeen, with several friends, started on a ride to his father's farm, five miles down the road. While going down a steep hill on the well-known White house road he threw his legs over the handles of his machine, which attained a very rapid speed. He endeavored to control the bicycle with the brake, when he fell and lay unconscious for an hour. Medical aid was summoned, and the young man was carried home. He is in a critical condition.

A stabbing affray among Germans took place at Connellsville Saturday night, which will probably result fatally to Matt Guirenul. The row occurred through a German girl, who transferred her affections from Guirenul to another. The parties met Saturday night, and having imbibed freely, attacked each other. Guirenul was stabbed in the side, head and shoulder, and though sensible, was unable to get up. He was carried to his boarding house, when a doctor was called and dressed the wounds. One arrest was made.

A Lancaster dispatch says the man arrested in Chicago on the supposition that he was Ike Buzzard, of the Welsh Mountain gang, an escaped convict from the Lancaster county prison, has been fully identified, and Sheriff High left that city for Chicago Saturday. Lizzie, wife of Joe Buzzard, brother of Ike and of Abe, the leader of the gang, has been granted a divorce on the ground that her husband has been convicted of a high crime, for which he is now serving a term in the Lancaster county prison.

A terrible accident occurred Saturday in Corry, by which Richard Bliven lost both eyes. He was blasting stumps and had just placed a cartridge of giant powder under a large stump and fired the fuse. The charge not exploding Bliven went forward to examine it, when the explosion occurred, blowing out both of his eyes, breaking the bones of his hand and throwing him fifteen or twenty feet into the air. He cannot recover.

A fire occurred Saturday morning at Benezette, Elk county, a lumber town on the low grade division of the Allegheny Valley railroad. Eleven buildings were burned, nearly all business houses. Johnson's, Schaeffer's, Haskin's, Lazier's and Bloch's stores, Keiper's harness shop and Derr's dwelling are the principal buildings burned. The fire occurred by the explosion of a lamp in Schaeffer's store. The loss is $40,000. About all the business houses in the town, which is small, were destroyed.

Captain Samuel Moore, of Rochester, died Friday evening and was buried yesterday. Captain Moore was in his ninety-seventh year, and had been a member of the Masonic fraternity for over seventy years, and is believed to have been the oldest Mason in Pennsylvania. He was buried with Masonic honors. Leading members of the fraternity from Pittsburgh and other points were present, as well as representatives from every lodge in the county. The deceased was an old river captain.

NEW YORK INDEPENDENTS

Formulate an Appeal to Their Brethren Throughout the Country.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Independent Republican Organization Committee, appointed yesterday by George William Curtis, met to-day and chose Mr. Curtis Chairman. It was decided to name the committee the "Independent Republican Committee." The following document was approved and will be circulated throughout the country for signatures:

"The undersigned, protesting against the nomination of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Logan, propose to join their fellow Republicans and Independent voters in sending representatives to a general conference to be held immediately after the Democratic Convention, which conference shall consider, in case the Democratic nominations do not justify the support of the protesting Republicans, what further action may be necessary to secure candidates who will appeal to the interests of clean and honest politics and the sober, honest sense of the American people."

New York Society at a Distance.

(From the Texas Siftings.)

An eloquent turnout drove up to a fashionable residence near Fifth avenue, New York. The coachman, a tall, handsome man, sat on the box. A lower window was thrown open and a venerable, feeble looking old man stuck his head out, and in a thin, piping voice squeaked: "John." "Yes, sir," replied the coachman, touching his hat. "Is my wife going to ride in Central Park to-day?" "Yes, sir." "You don't know whether or not she is going to take me along, do you, John? You didn't hear her say anything about me, did you, John?" "No sir." A few minutes later a large, young, handsome woman, dressed in the height of fashion, came out of the door, smiled sweetly on the elegant coachman, and in a few minutes they were out of sight. That's all.

Does Protection Protect.

(Philadelphia Record.)

The iron miners of the Lehigh Valley who have been digging for many months for starvation wages, ranging from sixty cents to a dollar a day, are experiencing some more of the blessings of protection. By the recent closing of furnaces a great many of them are turned out of employment. Yet they are protected by a duty of 20 per cent. on iron ore, and by a duty of six dollars a ton on pig-iron. Since they are out of employment they can no longer enjoy the alleged blessings of the duties on iron ore and pig-iron; but the taxes on their clothing, sugar, salt and other necessaries of their families cannot be escaped, no matter what they may find to do.

A Southern Road Opened.

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 19.—At the invitation of the business men of Greensboro, five thousand persons, including representative business men from Wilmington to Mt. Airy, assembled here to-day to celebrate the opening of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad to this point. One hundred and thirty miles is completed and the road is in fine condition, with substantial depots, new steel rails and good rolling stock. The ultimate purpose is to connect with the Cincinnati and Wilmington.

—Thomas Blythe, millionaire, died in California more than a year ago, leaving no will. In a few months a score of relatives appeared, eager for a share of his estate. His body was embalmed and for three months it remained in the undertaker's rooms, where the alleged widow of the dead man paid daily visits and exhibited theatrical grief over the remains. The body was finally transferred to a vault in a cemetary. Last week, at the request of English relatives, it was decided to photograph the corpse, so the vault was opened. The body was found life-like in appearance, and the coffin being placed on end, a very good picture of the eccentric millionaire was taken.

—"It's no use, Mary," he said, as he got off the train at a station in New Jersey, and found his wife waiting to drive him home to the farm. "What's happened?" "Why, down in York the bulls are predicting a big wheat crop." "Well, isn't that what we hope for?" "Yes, but the bears say that England won't buy a bushel of us this fall." "Oh, well, Samuel, I shouldn't worry over it," she said, as she surrendered the lines. "If wheat is big and prices low we'll make up for it on the cider. You know we can water that almost half, and sell all we can make."

—A Guadalajara, Mexico paper complains that it is not practicable to establish the telephone in that city, because society is so scandalously low and lewd that there is not a telephone apparatus where, in answer to a serious question, words are not wired which are disgraceful and obscene.

"Itching Piles."—Symptoms: Moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, worse by scratching; most at night, seems as if pin worms were crawling. "Swayne's Ointment is a pleasant, sure cure. w

...

If it were you,
Should I walk softly, keeping death in view?
Should I my love to you more oft express?
Or should I grieve you, darling, any less—
If it were you?

If it were I,
Should I improve the moments slipping by?
Should I more closely follow God's great plan,
Be filled with sweeter charity to man—
If it were I?

If we could know!
We cannot, darling; and 'tis better so,
I should forget, just as I do to day,
And walk along the same old stumbling way—
If I could know.

I would not know
Which of us, darling, will be first to go,
I only wish the space may not be long
Between the parting and the greeting song:
But when, or where, or how we're called to go—
I would not know.

—Every Saturday.

"I MEAN TO WAIT FOR JACK."

Sweet Kate at Wyndham's dairy, and Jack at Oldham Mill—
Oh, long they woo'd and fond they coo'd, a faithful Jack and Jill!
But times were bad for lass and lad, and sadly both confessed
'Twas not the thing to buy the ring before they'd lined the nest.

"Courage, lad!" said Katie. "Yes, we'll have to wait;
But though, my dear, it's twenty year, I'll take no other mate."
But England wanted Jacky, for war was in the air,
And arms more grim were press'd on him than Katie's bonny pair.

So all through Spain, in rough campaign, he chivied bold Mossoo;
And fired his gun and made him run like fun at Waterloo.
When the lads came round her, Katie bade them pack.
"There's girls enow for you to woo; I mean to wait for Jack."

The gray in Katie's ringlets was mingled with the brown,
When, bump-a-thump, an eager stump came pegging through the town.
"It's me, you see, come back," says he, "except a leg or so."
And safe and sound here's twenty pound, so let the parson know."

Jingle, jangle, jingle! set the bells a-chime,
And health and bliss to love like this that bravely bides its time.

—Frederick Langbridge, in Good Words.

PE-RU-NA

Sold by All Druggists. Regular Bottles $1.00 for $5.

Its effect upon the system is entirely unlike that of any other remedy, and is the only medicine needed in almost every disease to which flesh is heir. [In Constipation, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, MANALIN should be given with it.]

PERUNA is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, each one, according to medical authors, a great remedy in itself. PERUNA is pleasantly aperient with every one—the young, the old, the middle-aged, the babe and the mother.

Ask your Druggist for Dr. Hartman's pamphlet on the "Ills of Life." Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, O., Proprietors.

For Piles and Pelvic Diseases, take

MAN-A-LIN.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1882.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four or five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and in fact, derived more real benefit than by medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face, and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen and red; if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaints and all bilious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these Pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physicians' fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable Pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS,
Traveler in Western New York.

HUFMAN P. O., W. Va.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: I am glad to inform you that Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are the best in use, I believe, for liver, stomach, kidney, and all other chronic diseases. I have been afflicted with all those diseases, and they have relieved me more than all the remedies that I have used, and I have spent about two hundred dollars with the doctors in the last six years, and have used nearly all kinds of pills before I used these. Yours truly,

JAMES COONTS,
Hufman P. O., Barbor Co., W. Va.

The only Genuine McLane's Pills are the DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROTHERS, 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Look for the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros.

DIVORCES—All family troubles settled cheaply, speedily, quietly; desertion, no support, &c. Address ATTORNEY WARD, World Building, 1,267 Broadway, N. Y. jn7-41W

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Steamship fares to and from Europe by the bestlines have been greatly reduced. Apply to MAX SCHAMBERG, General Foreign Tourist Office, 131 Smithfield, new No. 527, near City Hall and Postoffice.

"THE BEST IS CHEAPEST."

ENGINES, Horse Powers **THRESHERS** SAW-MILLS, Clover Hullers

(Suited to all sections.) Write for FREE Illus. Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio. de18-1yW

FREE A lady's fancy box with 26 articles and 60 page book illustrating games, tricks, &c. Send 10c to help pay postage. E. Nason & Co., 120 Fulton St., New York. mr8-eow6tW

No Remarkable Change Recorded in Monetary Affairs.

Condition of the Markets in General —A Marked Degree of Dullness Existing.

The money market exhibits no substantial change and remains in a somewhat close condition. There is an active demand for money, and while some of the banks are not showing any great degree of liberality in dealing out collateral, except on the best grade of commercial paper, regular customers are fully satisfied at the regular rates of 6@7 per cent. The banks, both in this city and New York, are steadily strengthening.

The banks in all the Eastern cities have adopted a course on securities that are not readily negotiable that must make money very stringent. Almost all of these institutions have been aiding some pet scheme of a manager by advancing money on the bonds of a favorite corporation. Thus they have become loaded with an assortment of collateral and in many cases of permanent investments that are comparatively worthless in the present condition of the money market, but which they are obliged to carry along by renewal of the promissory notes accompanying such collaterals in order to present "live paper" for the inspection of the Bank Examiner. The process was very well so long as the examiners, whose ways were understood, continued to make their inspection but since Congress has undertaken a new mode of investigation the banks have been seized with a nervous sort of terror, and have recklessly refused accommodation on any new stock loans, and have in many cases tossed overboard such collaterals as they held at the best market price they would fetch, when the borrower did not promptly meet his loan. In such cases the banks now prefer to charge any loss up to profit and loss account rather than allow a Congressional committee to discover the discrepancy.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Exchanges	$1,369,567 45
Balances	361,689 18

LOCAL STOCKS.

At the lock Stock Exchange there is the same dullness existing of a week ago. The offerings continue to grow but there is no disposition on the part of buyers to invest. It was reported yesterday that Junction railroad 6s were offered for sale at 100 flat, whereas there were sales last week at 103 flat. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction existing among the members as to the hour chosen for the call on the board which is 10 o'clock A. M. The call will be made to-day at 11:45 and it is expected that a more active season will be inaugurated. There was a private sale yesterday of eleven shares Boatman's Insurance Company at 68. Some city bonds were sold, but the particulars were withheld.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia closing board yesterday have been furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked
Pennsylvania Railroad	51	51¼
Reading Railroad	11⅝	11 11-16
Fittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo	4	4¼
Lehigh Valley	63	....
United Co.'s N. J.	187	....
Central Trans. Co.	34	35
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	....	120¾
P., C. & St. L. bonds	....	121¾
N. Pacific common	17	17⅝
N. Pacific preferred	41¾	41⅞
Lehigh Navigation	38¾	39¼
Philadelphia & Erie	....	11¾
N. Central R. W.	....	59⅞

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Money market easy at 1¾@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills weak at 482, demand 483¼. Others unchanged.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments generally lower.

3 per cents	100	U. S. new 4s	118¾
U. S. 4½s coupons	110¼	Pacific 6s, '95	123

STOCKS.

Railways generall otrong; Denver consols rose to 44 bid. These sold yesterday at 38.

In State securities there was more doing. Tennessee old sold at 36¼, and do. new at 36.

The stock market opened strong and higher; prices rose ½ to 3 per cent., Chicago, Alton, Northwest, St. Paul, Rock Island, Lackawanna, Missouri Pacific, Kansas and Texas and Union Pacific being the most prominent in the improvement. Soon afterward Western Union and New York Central weakened, the former declining 1⅜ to 51⅜ and the latter 1 to 97. This checked the upward movement in the remainder of the list, and early the improvement was partially lost. By 11 A. M. the market was strong again, succeeded by a weaker feeling and a reaction of ⅛ to 1¾ per cent. After midday the market became active and higher on the declaration of a dividend of 1½ per cent. by the Lake Shore directors. It was expected that the dividend would not be more than 1 per cent.. Lake Shore returned to 75 after having sold as low as 74. Pacific Mail was quite a feature at this time, and moved up 2¼ to 43¼. Missouri Pacific rose to 94¾ and Western Union to 53½.

RUMORS OF FAILURES.

Subsequently a sharp attack was made on Northern Pacific preferred, and rumors of the failure of several prominent German banking houses sent prices down again. Investigation showed the reports of the failures of the German banks were unfounded, and the market became steadier. Compared with last night's closing, prices are ¼@1⅜ per cent. higher for Canada Southern, Canada Pacific, Central Pacific, Northwestern preferred, Denver, Lackawanna, Rock Island, Kansas and Texas, Pacific Mail and Wabashes, and ¼ to 2¾ per cent. lower for Quincy, Northwest, St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, Lake Shore, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Northern Pacific preferred, Oregon Transcontinental, Union Pacific and Western Union. There was a difference of ¼@¾ per cent. between sales of cash and regular in Lackawanna and Northern Pacific preferred.

TRANSACTIONS

aggregated 385,000 shares, as follows:

Lackawanna	46,000
Erie	5,000
Lake Shore	57,000
Louisville and Nashville	6,000
Missouri Pacific	12,000
Northwestern	34,000
New York Central	7,000
Pacific Mail	8,000
St. Paul	68,000
Union Pacific	58,000
Western Union	51,000
Northern Pacific	18,300
Oregon Transcontinental	7,000

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pacific 1st	108	Louisville & Nash.	24⅞
Erie 2nds	52¾	L. & N. A*	12
Lehigh & Wilkes	90	M. & C. 1sts pref.	10
La. Consols	69	Do 2nds	5
Missouri 6s	105	M. & Charleston	22
St. Joe	108	Michigan Central	64
St. P. & S. C. 1sts	115	M. & St. L.	8
Tennessee 6s old	36½	Do preferred	18
Tennessee 6s new	36	Missouri Pacific	92¾
Tex. Pac. L. G.	35	Mobile & Ohio	6¾
Do Rio G.	38¾	Morris & Essex	116
Union Pacific 1sts	7⅝	Nashville & Chat	34
Do Land grants	5½	N. J. Central	56¾
Do Sinking fund	99	N. & W. pref.	24
Virginia 6s	40	Northern Pacific	17¾
Do consols	40	Do preferred	41¾
Do deferred	4	C. & Northwestern	85½
Adams Express	127	Do preferred	118
Allegheny Central	12	New York Central	96⅞
A. & T. Haute	29	Ohio Central	13¾
Do preferred*	85	Ohio & Miss.	17
American Express	82	Do preferred	45
B. C. R. & N.	55	Ont. & Western	8
Canada Pacific	42½	Oregon Navigation	60
Canada Southern	31	Oregon Transcon'l	8
Central Pacific	35¾	Oregon Imp.	9
Chesa. & Ohio	5¾	Pacific Mail	39⅝
Do 1sts pref.	11	Panama	98
Do 2nds pref.	6½	P. D. & E.	7½
C. & A.	120½	Pittsburgh	130
Do preferred	135	Pullman P. C.	96
C., B. & Q.	99⅛	Reading	23⅝
C., St. L. & N. O.	75	Rock Island	4½
C., St. L. & P.	6¾	St. L. & San F.	11½
Do preferred	23	Do preferred	27
C., S. & C.*	41½	Do 1sts pref*	75
Cleveland Col.	32	C., M. & St. P.	60½
Del. & Hudson	92	Do preferred	98
Del., Lack. & W.	6¾	St. P., M. & M.	83
Den. & Rio G.	9	St. P. & Omaha	24½
Erie	13⅝	Do preferred	82½
Do preferred	26	Texas Pacific	7¾
East Tennessee	3½	Union Pacific	53⅝
Do preferred	6¼	U. S. Express	47
Ft. Wayne	127	W., St. L. & P.	4¾
Hannibal & St. J.	38½	Do preferred	11⅝
Do preferred	88½	Wells & Fargo Ex.	100
Harlem*	180	Western Union T.	52⅜
Houston & Texas	25	Homestake	6
Illinois Central	125	Ontario	19
Ind., B. & W.	9	Quicksilver	3¼
Kansas & Texas	11¾	Do preferred	20
L. E. & W.	7	Sutro	9
Lake Shore	73½		

*Asked.

MINING STOCKS.

The usual inactivity prevailed in the mining market early this morning, but prices ruled firm. Sales included Horn Silver at .51½@.51½, Little Chief at .60, North Belle Isle .30@.32, Sutro Tunnel at .9, Navajo at 4.45, Happanock .18, and Standard .90.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, June 25.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Old Colony	138½	A. & T. 1st 7s	117
Allouez Min. Co.	½	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	95½
Calumet & H.	142	A. & T. R. 8s	61¾
Franklin	7	B. & A.	162
Pewabic	1	B. & M.	155
Quincy	36	C., B. & Q.	116¾
F. & P. M. pref.	90½	Cin. San. & Cleve.	10
Osceola	11	Flint & P. M.	29½
Huron	1½	L. E. & Ft. S. 7s	17
Water Power	1½	N. Y. & N. E.	10½
Boston Land	4½		

San Francisco Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alta	2	Day	2½
Belcher	85	Mexican	80
Best & Belcher	1⅝	Northern Belle	4
Bodie Con.	5½	Ophir	80
Challar	1⅝	Potosi	40
Cons. Pacific	40	Savage	65
Cons. Va.	15	Sierra Nevada	1
Crown Point	1¾	Union Cons.	60
Hale & Norcross	55	Yellow Jacket	1¾

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 25.—United States 4½s 21¼; do. 4s, 112⅝; Erie, 13½; seconds, 54½; New York Central, 100¼; Illinois Central, 16½; Pennsylvania Central, 25¾; Reading, 12½; Canada Pacific, 44½; St. Paul, 64½; Silver 50⅝. Refined petroleum, 6¾s. Linseed oil, 139@198 10d. Turpentine, 22s 6d.

PARIS, June 25.—Rentes, 77f 87½c.

LIVERPOOL, June 25.—Cotton steady and unchanged; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 5,600 bales. American lard, 38s 9d. Bacon—Long clear 39s 6d. Turpentine 23s 6d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Business in Mercantile Circles Rather Dull.

In the domestic market trade yesterday there was a fair volume of business. However, the trade was given, in a sense, to a spasmodic motion. From an active situation it would merge into one of extreme dullness, especially so with country produce. In this department there are recorded a few changes in the quotations.

At the Flour and Grain Exchange there was the usual dullness characteristic of the trade for the past week. There were considerable offerings but the grain is of an inferior quality and there was a noticeable degree of timidity displayed by the members of the Exchange in taking hold. The harvest season in the South has added no strength apparently to the market as the new wheat put upon the market thus far is of a poor quality. The market on the whole is dull, heavy and drooping, with no changes in the prices. The favorable prospects of the crops both in this country and abroad, with the large visible supply at the present low price, has checked speculation and the brokers are covering very little. A special from Chicago says the 930,000 bushels wheat reported shipped from this city during the week does not include all that was taken. One party alone sold (transferred) for shipment a total of 1,038,500 bushels in the week ending Saturday morning, and the 230,000 bushels of room taken yesterday shows that the coming week will not have an entirely barren record. The parties who are grumbling that our stock of wheat is too large and does not diminish rapidly enough may be amazed, if not amused, by the information that some of our elevators are so nearly empty that the proprietors are watching shipping orders closely, and that in all of them the storage bills are running low. Some of the grain carries heavy storage charges. One receipt went the rounds yesterday having due on it a little more than two years' storage.

Tennessee is reported to be turning out the best wheat yield, on the largest acreage, in the history of the State. All of the country south of the Ohio promises a yield equal to that of 1882. The country from St. Paul to Atchison promises very well.

The provision market is steady, with no quotable changes in prices. There was but little trading. Groceries are steady and unchanged, while some grades in French fruits are quoted higher.

There is nothing new of importance in the green truck trade. The prices are tending lower in consequence of the great abundance coming in. There is a fair demand. Hay continues scarce, but the approaching harvest season, notwithstanding the fact that the crop is reported poor, will easily satisfy the demand.

Butter and eggs are plentiful and very dull.

Farmers report the old crop of hay as becoming very scarce, and the outlook for a good crop this year as unfavorable. Timothy hay, off wagons, sells at from $14@17 per ton, according to quality and condition, while clover brings anywhere from $8 up to $14.

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR—Fancy Minnesota patent, $6 75@7 00; winter wheat, patent, $6 90@7 00; fancy family winter, $5 75@6 00; choice family (choice red winter), $5 50@5 75; XX family (medium winter), $5 25@5 50; XXX bakers' (Minnesota), $5 25@5 50; XX bakers' (Wisconsin), $5 00@5 25. Cornmeal, 75@80c. Oatmeal—Common brands, $6 00@6 50 per barrel; fancy, $6 75@7 00. Rye flour, $5 75@4 00.

WHEAT—Fultz, $1 08@1 09; Longberry red, $1 10@1 11; Indiana and Kentucky, soft, $1 00@1 05.

CORN—Prime yelled shelled, 62@64c; high mixed do., 59@62c; mixed do., 56@58c; rejected, 52@55c; yellow ear, 58@60c; high mixed ear, 57@58c; mixed do., 55@57c.

OATS—No. 2 white, 35@38½c; No. 3 white, 37@38c; mixed, 36@37½c.

RYE—We quote Western at 70@72c; Pennsylvania, 71@72c.

BARLEY—York State and Canada 90c@$1 00; Western 68@70c.

MILLFEED—Bran, winter, $12 50@13 00 per ton; spring wheat bran $12 00@12 50; middlings from $18 00 to $22 00, as to quality; chopped feed $22 00@24 00.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, on track, $12 00@12 50; loose timothy, from country wagons, $13 50@16 00; baled, job lots, 70c per cwt.

The above quotations are on car load lots on track. In job lots 50@1c more is asked.

SEED BUCKWHEAT—Scarce at $1 25 per bushel.

Country Produce.

BEANS—Prime medium $2 50@2 60 per bushel; prime marrowfats $2 75@3 00 per bushel; prime navies $2 60@2 65; Limas $5 @5½c.

BUTTER—Choice country, 10@12c; common to medium, 7@8c; fancy creamery, 20@22c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 25@28c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Ohio factory, be skims, 6@7c; York Goshen, 10½@11c; Sweitzer, 14@15c.

EGGS—No. 1 Pennsylvania and Ohio, 16@17c in cases or barrels.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Messina oranges, boxes, $5 00@5 50; lemons, $4 00@4 50; bananas, $1 25, $1 50, $2 00@2 50 ₱ bunch; pine apples, $1 25, $1 50@2 00 ₱ doz.

NEW APPLES—$3 00@3 50 per bbl.

STRAWBERRIES—Home-grown, 6, 7@10c per quart.

FEATHERS—Live geese, 55@65c in packages; No 1 55c; in small lots 5c more.

POTATOES—New potatoes $3 50@4 00 per bbl in bulk; $1 00 per bushel, on track.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 60@75c per pair; spring chickens, 60@65c per pair.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 8¼@9c; Virginia, 9@9½c; roasted, $2 00@2 50 per bushel.

SWEET CORN—We quote dried at 6@6½c per lb; pop corn, 4@5c per lb.

HOMINY—We quote at $3 50@3 75 per barrel.

HONEY—Choice newclover, one pound packages, 18@20c; large packages, 15@16c.

TALLOW—City, 8@8¼c; country, 6¼@7c.

SWEET CIDER—Country, $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sand refined, $8 50@9 00.

SEEDS—Timothy, $1 50@1 60 per bushel; clover, small, $6 25@6 50; bluegrass, $1 60.

RAGS—White cotton, 2@2½c; mixed 1½@1¾c; all wool, 1½@1¾c.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, washed, 27@30c; unwashed, 18@22c.

BEANS—$1 50@2 00 per box.

BERMUDA ONIONS—$1 50@1 75 per box.

BERMUDA POTATOES—$5 00@6 00 per bbl.

FLORIDA TOMATOES—$2 50@3 00 per bush

CUCUMBERS—80c@$1 00 per box.

NEW SOUTHERN POTATOES—$ per bbl.

NEW SOUTHERN CABBAGE—$1 75@ 00 @2 50 per bbl; $1 75@2 00@3 00 per crate.

NEW SOUTHERN TOMATOES—$3 00 per box.

CHERRIES—Home crop, $1 50@2 00 per bush.

BLACK RASPBERRIES—12@13c per quart; red 14@15c.

CURRANTS—8@10c per quart.

WATER MELLONS—50@40c each.

Groceries.

Green Coffees.		Do assort pap's.	@5¾
Fancy Rio	14 @14½	Do do ¼ pap's.	@6¾
Choice Rio	13½@14	Salsoda in kegs	@1¾
Prime Rio	12¾@13	*Spices—Whole.*	
Good Rio	11¾@12	Cloves	18 @
Java	18 @21	Alspice	9 @
Roasted Coffees.		Cassia	10 @15
In papers	14¾@15	Pepper	16½@20
In bulk	13¾@14¾	Nutmeg	65 @80
Lower grades	11½@12½	*New Orleans Molasses*	
Java in pa'rs	25¾@27½	Choice new	58@60
Java in bulk	24¾@26¾	Strictly prime	55@57
Sugars.		*Candles.*	
Confe'rs A	6¾@	Star, full w'gt	13¾@
Palace A	6¾@	Stearine	11¾@
Windsor A	6¼@	*Salt.*	
Ridgewood A	6¼@	No. 1 ₱ bbl	$1 00
Refined yel'w	5¾@5¾	Extra	1 10
Granulated	7¼@	Dairy	1 40
Curloaf	7¼@	Coarse Cryst Salt	1 25
Powdered	7⅞@	*Starch.*	
Syrups.		Gloss	6¼@8
Choice corn	32@	Corn	7½@8
Prime do	31@	*Rice.*	
Choice sugar s'p	37@38	Louisiana	6¼@6¾
Prime do do	35@36	Carolina	6¾@7
Blackstrap mo'lasses	29@	Head rice	7½@
Soda.			
Bi Carb in kegs	4 @4¼		

CANNED GOODS.

Ma'w fat peas	$1 30@	Red cherries	$1 10
Soak peas	@	Lil's beans, 2lb, best	1 25
Raspberries	1 45@	Soak do do	90
Strawberries	1 00@1 20	String do do	@80
Gooseberries	@1 00	Pumpkins do	1 00
Pineapples	1 45@1 55	Damson plums, 2lb	1 00
Standard p's	1 65@1 80	Greengages	1 60
Pickles, ½ bbls	3 75	Egg plums	1 60
Do bbls	6 50	Tomatoes	85@90
Winslow's corn	1 25	Salmon, 1lb	1 45@1 65
Baker's do	1 15	Blackberries	1 15
Other good brands	1 00		

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lay's raisins, new	$2 40	Sicily filberts	14
Lon. Lay's do	2 55	Smyrna figs	15 @18 c
Cascatels do	2 50	Maccaroni	8½@12½c
New Valencia	6¾@7c	Vermicelli	8½@12½c
Ondara Valencia	9 c	Tapioca	4½c
Seedless	5 @8	Brazil nuts	12 c
Sultanas	10½c	Lemons, ₱ box	$4 00
Dates	5½c	Cocoanuts ₱ box	7 00
Currants	5½@6½c	Lemon peel ₱ lb	15 c
Prunes, new	5½@6 c	Pecans	12½c
Almonds, Lan'doz	25 c	Sago	4½c
Do Ivica	22 c	Citron ₱ lb	18 c
Do shelled	40 c	Almonds, Sicily	20 c
Walnuts, Naples	20 c		

Provisions.

Large sugar cured hams	13½c
Medium do do do	13½c
Small do do do	14 c
Breakfast bacon	11 c
Sugar cured shoulders	9½c
S. C. roulette (boneless shoulders)	10½c
Dry beef	18 c
do do flats	17½c
do do rounds and knuckles	20 c
Bacon shoulders	8 c
do clear sides	10½c
Mess pork, heavy pieces	$18 50
Family pork, light pieces	18 50
Lard, tierces, 325 pounds	8½c
do half barrels, 125 pounds	8¾c
do tubs, 65 pounds	8¾c
do buckets, 20 pounds	9 c
do tin pails, 3 pounds	10 c
do do 5 pounds	9½c
do do 10 pounds	9½c
do tin cans, 50 pounds	8¼c
California sausage—Bologna	7½c

A SLIGHT DECLINE.

Rumors of a New York Failure Send Values in Oil Down.

The condition of affairs at the Petroleum Exchange yesterday were materially changed from those of the previous day. While the market opened in the morning with a healthful appearance, the advanced hours of the day looked down upon a sad picture of dilapidation. The opening figure in the morning was about the same as that of Tuesday's close, and thus, with slight fluctuations, a fair volume of trading was kept up until noon. About this time a rumor was widely circulated to the effect that an extensive banking institution in New York had failed which completely broke the market and sent prices once more upon a downward course. The rumor, while it was not given much credence, was sufficient to knock the wind out of several of the weaker element who were loaded heavily from Tuesday's rise, and when the crash came there was a scramble to get out. New York came down upon the market heavily, dumping large blocks and squeezing desperately the market here. Opening in the morning at 63¾c, it declined to 62½c, advanced to 65¾c, and with a rapid decline it closed at 60¾c.

T. J. Watson, who failed yesterday, is short about 50,000 barrels and the amount is placed at almost $12,000. Since the failure of the Penn Bank it is alleged that Watson's backing has not been sufficient to carry him through; and while his failure at this time was unexpected it was generally supposed that he was leaning towards the short side. His failure however, did not effect the market to a great degree. He states that he owes nothing but $11,000 created by the purchase of 77,000 barrels on his account yesterday morning.

In conversation last night with a leading broker, he stated that for months he has kept aloof from the shorts, but yesterday he was compelled to sell with that element. It is not likely that values will reach a lower figure from that of the close last night, as the circumstances do not tend that way.

Messrs. Dilworth & Ogden, brokers, furnish THE POST the following quotations prevailing at the Oil Exchange:

Opening	65	Lowest	60¾
Highest	66	Close	60¾

	Barrels
United shipments	48,451
Tidewater shipments	9,020
Average shipments	62,810
Charters	12,520
Average charters	43,240
United runs	71,110
Tidewater runs	9,991
Average runs for both lines	62,600
Clearances	7,127,000

Exchange stock—3600 bbl.
New York refined 7¼c.

HOME TRADE

Refined, 110 deg	8½c
Headlight, 170 deg	10 c
Ohio test oil, 120 deg., flash	9 c
Elaine jobbers' prices	15 c

(By Telegraph.)

UNDERWALL STREET INFLUENCE.

TITUSVILLE, PA., June 25.—Petroleum opened 63c; highest 66¾c; lowest, 60c; closed at 60¾c. Shipments from all divisions of the Oil region 92,464 barrels; runs from all divisions of the Oil region, 89,480 barrels; charters, 120,883 barrels. To-day's decline is generally regarded as a reaction from the recent advance. No greater significance can be attached to it though the oil trade is now so much under the influence of Wall street, that perhaps the recent failures there have had something to do with the decline. There is no change in the outlook and higher prices is only a question of time. To-morrow night the second meeting of the associated producers will be held at Warren, and final arrangements will be made for the shut down to commence July 1st.

BRADFORD, June 25.—Crude oil opened strong and continued so the greater part of the day, but toward the close was in sympathy with stocks, there was a decided downward tendency. United Pipe Line certificates opened at 63¾c; closed at 60¾c; highest price 66c; lowest, 60¾c. Total runs Tuesday 80,481 barrels; total shipments 94,464 barrels; charters, 118,873 barrels; clearances, 6,156,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, June 25.—Rumors were quietly circulated in the Exchange this afternoon to the effect that the McKinney Oil Company had failed. These rumors were, in a large measure, responsible for the decline of the afternoon. The rumors proved wholly unfounded. Rumors affecting the Emery Oil Company were also again circulated and were proven equally unfounded.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH,

As Wired From All Parts of the Country to The Post.

Chicago, JUNE 25.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Demand active and generally stronger; market opened firm, advanced ⅜c, but to the heavy offerings and reported bank failure at the East caused a decline of ⅜c; these rumors proving untrue, speculative demand improved and prices rallied ⅝@⅞c, later became a shade easier and closed ¼@½c under the latest prices yesteday; sales ranged: June, 85¾@86¾c, closed at 86c; July, 86¾@87¼c, closed at 86¾c; August, 88¼@89¼c, closed at 88¾c; No. 2 Chicago spring 85¾@86¼c, closed at 85¾@86c.

CORN—Good demand, unsettled and easier, due to reported posting in New York of 27,000 bushels as hot musty; opened ½@⅝c higher, declined again, rallied ⅜@½c, declined ½c, and closed ¼@½c under yesterday; cash, 54¾@54½c, closed at 54¾c; June 54½@54c, closed at 54½c; July 53@53½c, closed at 53½c; August 55¾@56c, closed at 55¾c; September, 55¾@56¼c, closed at 55¾@55½c; October 57¼@57c, closed at 53¾c; the year 46¾@47¾c, closed at 46¾c; May 48c.

OATS—Quiet; opened stronger but reacted; cash 31¾@31¾c; June 31¾@31¾c, closed at 31½c; July 31½@32c, closed at 31½c; August 27¾@28¼c, closed at 28c; September 26¾@26¾c, closed at 26½c; the year 26¾@26¾c, closed at 26¼@26¾c.

RYE—Dull at 64@64½c.

BARLEY—Dull at 66c.

FLAXSEED—Steady at $1 57.

PORK—In fair demand and prices declined 60@80c, August and September, while near deliveries were 10@40c lower; cash nominal; July $18 95@$19 15, closed at $19 10; August $18 20@19 00, closed at $18 75@18 80; September $18 05@19 00, closed at $18 25; October $17 95@18 00, closed at $17 95@18 00.

LARD—In fair demand, strong and 5c higher, declined 10@15c, and closed steady; cash 7.30@7.35c; July 7.30@7.37½c, closed at 7.30@7.32½c; August 7.45@7.60c, closed at 7.47½@7.50c; September 7.47½@7.72½c, closed at 7.47½@7.60c; October 7.72½c; the year 7.35@7.37½c.

BULK MEATS—Fair demand; shoulders 5.75c; short rib 7.55c; short clear 7.95c.

BUTTER—Easier; creamery 18@19c; dairy 14@15c.

EGGS—In fair demand at 15@16c.

WHISKY—$1 10.

FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo 2¼@2½c.

Receipts—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 18,000 bushels, corn, 211,000 bushels; oats, 258,000 bushels; rye, 11,000 bushels; barley, 2,300 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 6,800 barrels; wheat, 87,000 bushels; corn, 182,000 bushels; oats, 309,000 bushels; rye, 28,000 bushels; barley, 160 bushels.

Afternoon Board—WHEAT—Firm; June, July and September advanced ¼c; August advanced ⅛c.

CORN—Easier; June and July declined ⅛c; August and September declined ⅛c.

OATS—Weaker; June declined ⅝c; July declined ⅛c; August declined ⅛c.

PORK—Lower; June and July declined 10c; August declined 25c; September declined 80c.

LARD—Easier; June, July and September declined 2½c; August declined 5c.

New York—JUNE 25.—Flour dull; receipts, 11,000 barrels; exports, 480 barrels; white wheat extra $5 75@6 00; extra Ohio $5 10@6 00. Wheat—Spot ½@⅝c higher, closing easier; options advanced 5@7½c at the opening, but afterwards ruled easier; receipts 79,000 bushels; exports, 58,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago 93½@93½c; No. 2 red 90½@91 00; elevator ungraded white 86@91 00; No. 2 red June, nominal; July, sales of 424,000 bushels at 88½@90¾c, closing at 90c; August, sales of 650,000 bushels at 91¼@91 01¾, closing at $1 01¾; September, sales of 656,000 bushels at $1 02¼@1 02¾, closing at $1 02¾@1 02¾; October sales 72,000 bushels at $1 03¾@1 04¼, closing at $1 04. Corn—Spot ½@¾c better; options heavy and ½@⅝c lower; receipts 106,100 bushels; exports 48,000 bushels; ungraded 56@63½c; No. 3, 58@58½c; steamer 60¾@61c; No. 2, 62c afloat; old 65c in store, 64 afloat; white western 63c; No. 2 June 61¼@61¾c, closing at 61¾c; July 61¾@62¼c, closing at 61¾c; August 62¾@63¼c, closing at 63c; September 64¾@64¾c, closing at 64¾c. Oats steady; receipts, 144,000 bushels; exports, none; western mixed 35½@37¾c; white western 39@44c. Hops quiet but strongly held at 30@37c. Coffee—Spot firm and unchanged; options quiet and steady; sales unusually small; it is claimed the market is being held in order to enable importers to sell to advantage against either yet to arrive; sales of 2,250 bags Rio No. 7 at 8.10@8.15c; 1,000 bags August at 8.35@8.40c; 3,500 bags September at 8.50c; 1,500 bags October at 8.55@8.60c. Sugar quiet and steady. Petroleum steady; United 60¾c; crude 6¼@7c; refined 7¼@8c. Tallow easier at 6¾@6¾c. Eggs stronger and in good demand at 17½@18c. Mess pork nominally unchanged. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats steam 7.55c; July, 7.84@7.88c; August, 7.70@7.80c; September, 7.85@7.91c; October, 7.95@8.00c. Butter dull and easier at 8@21c. Cheese quiet and weak.

Milwaukee—JUNE 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee, 86c; June 86c; July 87c; August 90¼c. Corn quiet; No. 2 nominally 45c. Oats nominally unchanged; No. 2, 32c. Rye dull; No. 1, 62c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring nominal at 86c; September, 64c. Mess pork $18 50 cash and July; $18 75 August. Lard—Prime steam 7.40c cash and June; 7.37½c July. Livehogs higher at $4 80@5 35. Butter quiet and unchanged; choice creamery 19@20c; fair to good 17@18c; best dairy 14@15c. Cheese steady and in fair demand; new cream 8½@9c. Eggs firm at 14½@15c. Lake freights quiet and steady. Corn to Buffalo 2½c. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 barrels; wheat, 20,000 bushels; barley, 2,300 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 barels; wheat, 10,000 bushels; barley, 1,100 bushels.

Philadelphia, JUNE 25.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 3 spring elevator, 91@92c; No. 2 red June 93@91 00; July 99¾c@1 00; August $1 00¾@1 01¾; September $1 01¼@1 01¾. Corn options quiet; car lots irregular; No. 3 mixed 56@57c; No. 3 yellow 56c; steamer mixed 56c; sail mixed June 60@61c; July 61¼@60¾c; August 61¼@61¾c; September 62½@62¾c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2 mixed 35c; No. 2 white 36¾@36¾c; No. 2 white 37¼@38c. Petroleum steady; refined 7½c. Others unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 barrels; wheat, 22,000 bushels; corn, 25,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; corn, 2,000 bushels; oats, 21,000 bushels.

Toledo—JUNE 25.—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 white 90c; No. 2, 86c; No. 2 red cash 92¾@93c; June 92c asked; July 92½c asked; August 85½c; September 84½c; October 95½c asked; No. 2 soft 92½@99c; No. 3 spring 84@90c. Corn in good demand but at lower rates; high mixed 58c asked; No. 2 cash and June 57c asked; July 56¼c; August 57c; September 57½c; rejected 55c; no grade 45c. Oats in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 white 36c; No. 2 mixed June 32½c; July 33c; August 28½c bid; September 28c. Receipts—Wheat, 50,000 bushels; corn, 24,000 bushels; oats, none. Shipments—Wheat, 28,000 bushels; corn, 44,000 bushels; oats, 22,000 bushels.

Cincinnati—JUNE 25.—Flour dull and drooping; family, $4 20@4 60; fancy $5 00@5 25. Wheat heavy; No. 2 red 96@98; receipts, 4,000 bushels; shipments, 8,000 bushels. Corn lower; No. 2 55¾@56c. Oats firmer at 34½@35c. Rye nominally unchanged. Mess pork quiet at $16 00@16 25. Lard quiet and steady at 7.30c. Bulkmeats quiet and firm; shoulders 5¾c; short rib 8c. Bacon easier; shoulders 7c; short rib 9c; short clear 9¾c. Whisky steady at $1 07. Butter firmer; fancy dairy 12@13c. Eggs dull and unchanged. Cheese easier but not quotably lower.

St. Louis, JUNE 25.—Afternoon Board—Wheat easier at 92¾c July; 90¾c August; 91¾c September. Corn firm at 52¾c June; 51¾c July; 51¾c August; 52¾c September. Nothing done in oats.

Kansas City—JUNE 25.—Wheat weak at 76¾@76½c cash; 75¾c July; 75½ bid August. Corn unsettled at 44@44½c cash; 44c July; 44⅝@44½c August. Oats weak; 27c bid, 28c asked.

Indianapolis—JUNE 25.—Wheat weak; No. 2 red 98c. Corn firmer; mixed 53c. Oats quiet; mixed 32½c.

Cotton Markets.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 11c; sales, none; receipts, none; shipments, none; stock, 4,000 bales.

LOUISVILLE, June 25.—Cotton dull and unchanged.

GALVESTON, June 25.—Cotton dull and nominal; net receipts, 5 bales; exports coastwise, 600 bales; stock, 1,400 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—Cotton dull and unchanged; net receipts, 157 bales; gross, 158 bales; to continent, 200 bales; exports coastwise, 4,400 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 70,405 bales.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Cotton firm and unchanged; futures steady; June, 11.07c; July, 11.08; August, 11.25c; September, 11.07c; October, 10.70c; November, 10.55c; December, 10.55c; January, 10.64c; February, 10.76c; March, 10.86c; April, 11.00c.

MEMPHIS, June 25.—Cotton quiet at 11¼c; receipts, 160 bales; shipments, 600 bales; stock, 13,995 bales; sales, 250 bales.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—Cotton dull and unchanged.

Leather Market.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Leather steady; hemlock sole 25@26c.

Wool Market.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Wool dull and weak.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

###